

LINE OF PARTY FADE AS BLOCS FORGE TO FRONT

Interests of Sections Come
First, Events in Con-
gress Show

INSURGENTS FOUND IN REGULAR RANKS

G. O. P. Leaders Defy Hoover
on Tariff and National
Origins Issue

By ROBERT S. ALLEN
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WASHINGTON—Party lines are
dwindling in Congress, the special
session has revealed. Evidence that
there are no longer sharply defined
divisions in either the House or
Senate is emphasized by the votes
on the farm relief bill and the Na-
tional Origins issue.

In the House and in the Senate the
story has been the same. For a time
House leaders paraded the firmness
of their away, but when put to a
test on the census-reapportionment
bill they were utterly routed and it
required a "strong-armed" handling
of the rules to enable them to get
themselves out of the predicament.
They succeeded in saving the measure,
but nothing remained of their
reputation for authority and domi-
nation.

Not only has confusion and inco-
herence existed within party ranks,
but the state of dissent has extended
to the two chambers as a whole. The
House and the Senate are Republic-
an by excellent majorities, but there
is no co-ordination of strategy, pol-
icies or plans between the Republican
leaders of the two chambers, in fact
there is a distinct aloofness between
the groups.

Relations Strained
In his opening address, Nicholas
Longworth, Speaker of the House,
proudly proclaimed the House as a
body of order and efficiency, in
contrast with the individual freedom
and resulting turbulence of the
Senate. Such observations did not of
course bring the two branches closer
together, or improve the already dis-
tinct relations between them.

The fact that the President was
known to be in close touch with
House leaders and to feel that he
could depend on the House for more
cordial co-operation also added its
item of feeling between the two
chambers. When House leaders, fol-
lowing the enactment of the debt-
relief plan into the farm relief bill
by the Senate, took a lofty attitude
and for a time expressed doubt as to
whether they would receive the measure
from the Senate, the rumble of
hostility with which the Senate had

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

British Church Groups Organize to Banish Slums

Bristol Conference Welcomes
Government Move to Extend
Town-Planning Act

By RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BRISTOL, Eng.—In an effort to
eradicate slums, members of various
Bristol churches have formed an
organization for acquiring derelict
property, spending £100 to £150 in
reconditioning each house and pro-
viding tenement dwellers with pleas-
ant, habitable homes.

This fact was disclosed at the
seventh of a series of non-partisan
regional conferences just held here
by the National Housing and Town
Planning Council, which adopted a
resolution welcoming announcement
of the Minister of Health's proposed
extension of the Town Planning Act
to all vacant as well as improved
land.

The conference was strongly of the
opinion that without such an exten-
sion the more efficient planning of
congested areas and the zoning of
industrial districts would be ham-
pered. Consequently the Prime Min-
ister was requested to afford Parlia-
ment an early opportunity of passing
the amending legislation. W. H.
Heyle, Lord Mayor of Bristol said
the city's housing committee had
built 5750 houses in the last decade
as well as remodeling old structures.
Alderman F. Shephard said the
general feeling now in England is
that the question of housing must
be solved at whatever cost. The Bristol
housing scheme had increased the tax
rate seven pence in the pound he
said, but it was essential that the
standard of new houses should not
be lowered to reduce rents.

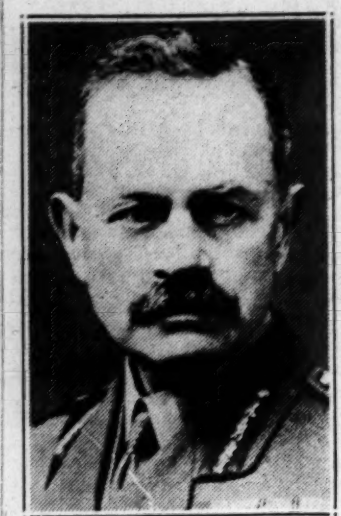
The conference stressed the ad-
visability of increasing government
subsidies for building new houses and
improving old ones and endorsed the
Small Dwellings Act which is de-
signed to facilitate purchase by ten-
ants.

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London 'Bobbies' Improve Record Under New Byng 'Reform' Régime

London's Police General



Underwood
VISCOUNT BYNG OF VIMY

CONGRESS GIVES FRANCE TIME ON DEBT PAYMENTS

Postpones Instalment on
War Supplies Obligation
From Sept. 1 to May 1

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Both Houses of
Congress in the final hours preceding
recess for a summer vacation ap-
proved a resolution authorizing post-
ponement from Aug. 1, 1929, to May
1, 1930, the maturity date of the
\$400,000,000 war-supplies debt owing
the United States by France.

The fact that the House adjourned
before Nicholas Longworth (R.),
Representative from Ohio, the Speak-
er, had affixed his official signature
to the act has raised some doubt as
to its technical legality, but Admin-
istration leaders and Treasury offi-
cials expressed the belief that Sen-
ator Hoover would be warranted in
postponing the maturity date as au-
thorized in the resolution.

There was considerable debate in
both chambers on the subject, and
particularly on the whole question
of war debts. The House enacted
the resolution first and then dis-
patched it to the Senate for confirma-
tion. There, while no effort was
made to defeat the proposal, consid-
erable sentiment was voiced in
criticism of the French attitude.

Robert B. Howell (R.), Senator
from Nebraska, proposed an amend-
ment to the House resolution re-
fraining the preamble expressing this
view. When it was learned that the
House had adjourned, making it im-
possible for a reconsideration of the
revised Act, Mr. Howell withdrew
his amendment from the resolution
and with the approval of Senate
leaders incorporated it in a separate
resolution.

The purpose, as frankly expressed
by Mr. Howell and Senate leaders,
was to inform France of the United
States view of the French debt set-
tlement.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Seipel Renounces Austrian Politics

Will Resume His Duties as
Professor of Moral The-
ology at Vienna

VIENNA, Austria (AP)—Ignaz Seipel,
former Chancellor, whose Cabinet
resigned last April, has decided to
renounce active politics indefinitely
and to resume his former position as
professor of moral theology at the
University of Vienna, beginning
Sept. 1.

His first lecture will be on "Peace
as a Moral and Social Problem."
He will retain his seat in Parlia-
ment.

Former Chancellor Seipel, who is a
Roman Catholic priest, did not enter
politics until the end of the World
War, although he had written several
books bordering on political science,
social science and economics, as well
as moral theology.

He was first appointed to the Uni-
versity of Vienna in 1917, and his
work, "Nations and States," caused
Emperor Charles to include him in
the group of men who were to pre-
pare the way for peace through un-
official negotiations abroad. After the
collapse of the Austro-Hungarian
monarchy, he succeeded in prevent-
ing a split of the Christian-Socialist
Party and was elected to the National
Constituent Assembly in 1919. He be-
came Chancellor in 1922.

GLASGOW CONFERS HONORARY DEGREES

By RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
GLASGOW—The honorary degree
of Doctor of Laws has been conferred
by Glasgow University upon Mme.
Curie, the discover of radium; Fritz
Kreisler, the Austrian violinist; Dr.
Roger Bigelow Merriman, professor
of history at Harvard.

The same degree was also con-
ferred on Lord Lugard, former Gov-
ernor of Nigeria; the Earl of Elgin,
chairman of the Carnegie United
Kingdom Trust; and on the Lord
Provost of Glasgow, Sir David Mason.

Decrease Is Shown in Neg- lect of Duty Cases and Efficiency Is High

By RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Viscount Byng, appoint-
ed Commissioner of the London Met-
ropolitan Police last year to reform
police methods, has issued his an-
nual report which shows police
offenses actually upon a smaller
scale in the last 12 months than for
the previous year.

Punishment for neglect of duty
was meted out in only 455 cases, com-
pared with 580 in 1927 and 622 in
1926.

How high the standard of efficiency
has been is shown by the fact that
last year not a single murderer—of
whom there were only 24 in the Lon-
don metropolitan area, comprising
7,750,000 people—escaped detection.

Confidence Shaken
Referring to the effect upon the
London police of the public criticism
to which they have been subjected,
Lord Byng says: "There is good
reason to believe that the constable's
confidence in the public and in him-
self was for a time slightly shaken
and that the efficiency of the force
suffered in consequence."

"Taking into consideration the
number of police officers involved and
the large variety of circumstances
which arise I am impressed by the
rarely of cases in which frivolous or
malicious charges have been brought
by the public."

Lord Byng also deals with the cur-
rent supposition that unnecessary
prosecutions are liable to be en-
couraged by the promotion system in
operation in the metropolitan force.

Points Out Fallacy
"It is often suggested," he said,
"that an officer's prospects of promo-
tion depend upon the number of
charges he initiates. This is a fallacy.
Officers are selected for promotion on
general considerations of their char-
acter, ability and attention to duty,
which cannot be gauged by any such
arbitrary standard."

Turning to some offenses that the
police are concerned with preventing
he says: "Proceedings for drunken-
ness showed a substantial decrease,
the total figure of 26,057 being 406
less than for 1927 and 5953 less than
for 1926."

The strength of the metropolitan
police force is now 19,781. The wom-
en's branch comprises 2 inspectors,
5 sergeants and 43 constables.

Brazil Is Finding Wings, Figures on Air Mail Disclose

One Line Covers 481,185 Kilo-
meters and Carries 8,000,000
Letters—Others Gain

RIO DE JANEIRO (By U. P.)—An
extensive network of air lines is
rapidly growing along the coast of
Brazil and is expected to be appre-
ciably augmented when new air
routes from the United States to
South America are introduced this
year.

At present three companies are
operating in Brazil: A French line,
the Compagnie Generale Aeropos-
tale, which brings mail from the
north of Brazil to Rio de Janeiro
and as far south as Argentina, cover-
ing a total distance of 4200 kilo-
meters in weekly trips; a Brazilian
passenger and mail line covering a
distance of 280 kilometers between
the cities of Porto Alegre and Rio
Grande; and the Condor Syndicate,
a German passenger and mail line be-
tween Rio de Janeiro and Porto
Alegre, with stops at Santos, Pera-
nagua, Sao Francisco and Florianopolis.

The following figures show the
rapid progress made by these lines
late: The Generale Aeropostale
traversed 481,185 kilometers and
carried 8,112,820 letters in 1928 as
compared with 59,415 kilometers and
155,421 letters in 1927.

The Brazilian line (Companhia
Viacao Aerea Rio Grande) flew
108,860 kilometers in 1928 and car-
ried 1530 passengers, while 1927
recorded only 35,060 kilometers and
668 passengers.

The Condor Syndicate covered
366,224 kilometers and carried 6224
passengers in 1928 as compared with
24,050 kilometers and 551 passengers
in 1927.

GERMANY'S BUSINESS REPORTED ON MEND

WASHINGTON (AP)—A report to
the Department of Commerce from
Commercial Attaché Allport of Ber-
lin said that in contrast to the
"acutely unfavorable economic con-
ditions prevailing in Germany at the
end of April the outlook at the pres-
ent time has distinctly improved."

The successful outcome of the
reparations discussions, the report
said, "has contributed materially to
the restoration of confidence and re-
moved the principal barrier to the
further development of the present
favorable tendencies."

BOUGHT FAMOUS PAINTING
NEW YORK (AP)—Thomas W. Lam-
mont confirmed reports from London
that he had purchased John Hop-
per's famous painting of "The Sack-
ville Children." He added that the
reported purchase price of \$400,000
was incorrect, but did not tell what
he had actually paid.

TARIFF ON SUGAR FORCES CUBA TO DIVERSIFICATION

Record Crop Accents Crisis
Due to Prospect of Higher
Duties in United States

By UNITED PRESS

HAVANA, Cuba.—Cuba's sugar
crisis with prices below cost of pro-
duction, and threatened with a fur-
ther cut by United States tariff in-
creases, has brought a vigorous cam-
paign for crop diversification. At the
same time, leaders are urging new
governmental restrictions on sugar
production.

The 1929 crop is estimated at 35-
252,225 bags, with all sugar centrals
having completed this season's grind-
ing, the Department of Agriculture
announces. The Cuba Sugar Club es-
timates this year's output at 5,156,159
tons, the largest for many years.

"Grass" Easy to Grow
When, during the war, the Allies
demanded more and more Cuban
sugar, down came her forests, her
coffee plantations, and up came sugar
cane. Literally millions of dollars
were received for the growing of a
"grass" which needed no culture nor
irrigation. Now after 12 years of
sugar bonanza, untold wealth and
luxure, Cuba finds it hard to desert
the source of wealth and turn to other
crops or to manufacturing.

After the drop of sugar in 1920 and
the declaring of a moratorium
throughout the island, many of Cuba's
far-sighted economists began insist-
ing on diversification, foreseeing, no
doubt, the present crisis and Cuba's
dependence upon the United States
and other consumer nations for sup-
port.

Cuba's sugar farmers, the colonos,
and the mills (about 30 per cent of
which are American-owned) derided
the efforts of the economists. Now
they are face to face with added facts.

End of Sugar's Reign
It is widely held by both Cubans
and Americans here that passage of
the proposed United States tariff,
carrying a duty of 2.40 cents a pound
instead of 1.76 cents, marks the end
of sugar as Cuba's leading product.
Even if the proposed tariff in-
creases fail to be passed by the Sen-
ate, Cuba has probably learned the
greatest lesson in its existence. It
will diversify its crops and its pur-
chases of needed materials among
many countries. An example of this
policy is seen in the fact that nearly
all of the iron and steel structure
used in the new \$16,000,000 National
Capital was bought in Europe.

The department of Agriculture is
actively engaged in teaching farmers
how to plant and cultivate a number
of minor crops which, it is hoped,
will reduce the present large im-
ports of produce that could be grown
in Cuba.

High School Class Writes His Speech

Lancaster Girls to Sing to
Him—There Will Be Some
Class to Mr. Gilmore

LANCASTER, Mass. (AP)—The Lan-
caster High School class of 1929,
alias John Samuel Gilmore, is to be
graduated in the town hall, and as
John is to be the whole town, the
president of a diathema to J. S.
Gilmore has received such a flood of
applications for tickets that it has been
compelled to limit them to the ca-
pacity of the auditorium.

The occasion of John Samuel be-
ing the lone star of his class is due
to the fact that all his former class-
mates are graduating from other
high schools, principally in Leonmin-
ster and Clinton.

Invited to oversee by an orchestra
and invocaed by a local pastor,
John Samuel Gilmore will read the
class history. Following selections
by the Lancaster Girls' Glee Club,
John S. Gilmore will read an essay
on chemistry, and after chorus sing-
ing by the school pupils, J. Samuel
Gilmore will present the class gift,
which will be accepted by the chair-
man of the school committee. Music
sketches will be followed by the
presentation of a diathema to J. S.
Gilmore. The exercises will conclude
with a reception by the full class
membership, John Samuel Gilmore,
himself.

COSTA RICA TO OPEN WAY TO U. S. SURVEY

Grants Permission for Troops
to Traverse Territory

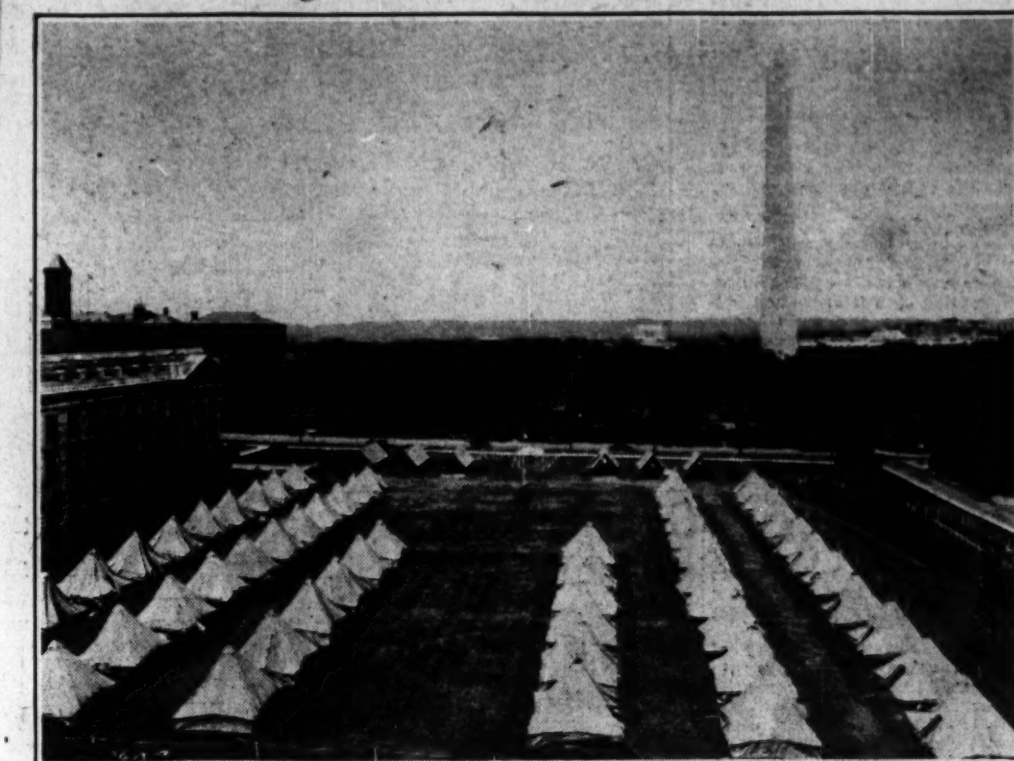
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Coincident with
the selection by President Hoover of
the engineering party to survey the
route for a Nicaraguan ship canal,
the State Department announced that
Costa Rica would permit the passage
of the federal engineer troops over
its territory.

An entire battalion of the United
States Engineer Corps will be em-
ployed in the survey, making the as-
sessment of a diathema to J. S.
Gilmore, making Costa Rica's con-
sent necessary. Henry L. Stimson,
Secretary of State, announced.

BETTING BILL DEFEATED

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. (AP)—The il-
legalized racing and pari-mutuel
wagering bill has been defeated,
39 to 33, by the House of Repre-
sentatives.

Young Farmers in Peaceful Bivouac



Two Hundred Boys and Girls of 4-H Clubs in 40 States Are Safely Housed Under Canvas on the Grounds of the Depart-
ment of Agriculture for a Week's Stay. Each Day They Arise to a Patriotic Background of the Washington Monu-
ment and the Lincoln Memorial Discernible in the Picture.

Suffrage Congress Compromises on Protective Laws for Women

Fact-Finding Board to Study Effects of Restrictions on
Hours and Occupations—Equal Pay for Equal Work
Demanded—Minimum Wage Laws Advocated

By MARJORIE SHULER

By RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BERLIN—Proving their ability to
act as peacemakers for the world
members of the International Alli-
ance of Women for Suffrage and
Equal Citizenship have harmonized
differences in their own ranks over
the best methods to obtain the eco-
nomic emancipation of women and
drafted a compromise program to
meet the opinions of those for and
against protective legislation for
women workers.

Good temper characterized discus-
sions of the most controversial ques-
tion which has come before the or-
ganization in the 25 years since it
was formed here in Berlin and satisfac-
tion with the program on the
whole was expressed by members of
both factions, including Miss Belle
Sherwin, head of the United States
delegation and ardent advocate of
protective legislation for women, and
Frodo Walin of Sweden, an oppon-
ent of protective legislation, who
said the program was a compromise
of the hours of women which does not
apply equally to men.

The program includes calling a
special conference to act as a fact-
finding commission with respect to
effects of protective legislation. It
was at first planned to have the con-
ference in a period before the next
general congress, which takes place
in 1932, but delegates voted to have
it as a separate meeting at the time
of the next congress so that all
might profit by the deliberations.

Move for Equal Pay
With the same smile which he
carried her report over several rough
spots in the convention Miss Walin,
vice-chairman of the international
committee on like conditions of work,
said: "I think we should have such a
conference so that it is possible
we shall be able to agree in time.
Certainly we should be able to un-
derstand each other's positions bet-
ter than we do and it will save us
from putting forth something at this
time upon which we disagree funda-
mentally."

The convention called upon its
member societies to have their gov-
ernments request the International
Labor Office to adopt a draft conven-
tion upholding the application of
equal pay for equal work for men and
women.

The greatest discussion centered
around the adoption of a declaration
that married women should have en-
tire freedom of choice of occupation.
The resolution was drafted as the re-
sult of a questionnaire circulated
by the alliance which indicated that
some countries are passing new laws
restricting the right of married

Attractive FOOD PICTURES

TIME was when the
housewife of aver-
age means thought
the use of pretty dishes
and garnishes, and
the serving of exotic viands,
were merely means of
"showing off." Today
she realizes that the value
of a meal is enhanced by
artistic touches, a few of
which will be described

Tomorrow on the HOUSEHOLD ARTS PAGE

Lossiemouth Vacation Ended
HENDON, Eng. (AP)—The Premier,
Ramsay MacDonald, has arrived at
Hendon Airdrome, just outside of
London, returning from his vacation
at Lossiemouth, Scotland, to take up
his official duties as head of the new
Labor Government.

The entire trip from Lossiemouth
was made by airplane, with a stop
at Catterick Camp, Yorkshire, for
luncheon.

TO CROSS NORTH SEA IN SPEED MOTORBOAT

By RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—Lieut.-Col. R. N. Stewart,
with his wife and a mechanic, left
the Thames at Chelsea in an attempt
to cross the North Sea to Stavanger,
Norway, in a big speed motorboat
capable of doing 45 miles per hour.
They intend to go up the east
coast to Aberdeen, from where a
swift dash will be made of the 640
miles to Stavanger, estimated at
about 15 hours. Both Major Stewart
and his wife are well known in the
motorcycling world. Mrs. Stewart
has taken part in many endurance
tests, including a "double twelve"
record on the Brooklands track.
From Stavanger the party will go
to Oslo before returning.

QUOTA CHANGES FOR 30 NATIONS ORDERED JULY 1

National Origins Immigra-
tion Plan, Delayed Since
1924, to Be Applied

STATE DEPARTMENT SENDS OUT FIGURES

England, Scotland, Wales and
Ulster Gain—Free State
and Germany Lose

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—A new quota
plan, affecting 30 foreign nations,
and putting immigration on a new
basis which will radically alter the
racial composition of the stream of
European immigration to the United
States, automatically goes into effect
July 1.

Adjustment of the short session
of Congress without action to post-
pone application of the so-called Na-
tional Origins plan, means that the
twice deferred law will at last be
put into operation.

The State Department, which had
previously prepared the new quotas
but withheld them in view of efforts
in Congress to defer action on them,
once more issued the figures simulta-
neously with the adjournment.

Many Aliens Affected
Long waiting lists of would-be im-
migrants to the United States in Eu-
ropean countries will be affected by
the new figures. In some cases those
who have already waited several
years will find the new law postpones
their admission for as many years to
come.

In other countries, where the quo-
ta allotment has been increased, ad-
mission will be speeded up and in
some instances the number of immi-
grants from a particular nation, as
for example, England, will be dou-
bled. The figures, thus loaded with
human interest, are being cabled
abroad by embassy and legations of
the 30 nations affected.

The immigration law, which now
takes effect, provides that immigra-
tion quotas of each country shall be
determined on the national origins
plan, namely, that each country can
send such proportion of 150,000
yearly immigration as it has contrib-
uted to the total American white
population. The latter figure in 1929
was about 90,000,000.

The law, which is now superseded,
provided that each country could
send 2 per cent of the number born
there but living in the United States
and counted in the 1920 census.

Based on Whole Population
The new plan allocates quotas for
the first time on the basis of the
whole American white population,
whereas the "1920 census plan" al-
located quotas on the basis of the
white population of each country.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

British Talkie Musicians Ask Bigger Salary

Union Officials Order 'Light-
ning' Strike at Wembley
Picture Studios

By RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—A "lightning" strike
has developed among the musicians
engaged in making "talkies" at the
Wembley studios of British talking
pictures.

The cause of the trouble is a dis-
pute over the rate of wages, the
Musicians' Union claiming that in-
strumentalists are making "talkies" at
the standard figure. According to the
established scale which is said to be
about half that now paid in the
United States, the first and second
instrumentalists should be paid £4
and £3 respectively per three-hour
session whereas it is stated they are
actually receiving between two and
two and a half guineas per day last-
ing from 9 a. m. till 5 p. m., which
amounts to nearly three sessions.

When the union officials heard that
the men were being paid below the
accepted rates they went to Wem-
bley and instructed them to cease
work immediately. William Batten,
general secretary of the Musicians' Union,
said the union officials had heard that
the company which engaged the in-
strumentalists—the British Inter-
national Film Distributors—were
prepared to pay the proper terms,
but because of unsatisfactory ar-
rangements for payment of the
money, we couldn't see our way to
let the musicians go on. If the film
distributors were prepared to pay
through union officials, we'd be per-
fectly satisfied.

TROTSKY REPORTED SEEKING ENTRY TO U. S.

CONSTANTINOPLE (AP)—Reports
are current here that Leon Trotsky,
exiled former Soviet war chief,
would apply soon for permission to
enter the United States.

Before making formal application
to the American State Department,
it was said, Mr. Trotsky will get in
touch with the American Federation
of Labor to obtain its consent, as-
signing as a reason the desire to
resume publication of the Russian
journal, Novy Mir, which he pub-
lished in New York in 1914. There
were reports also that in the mean-
time the Turkish authorities have
waived the original time limit on
his stay and will permit him to settle
here permanently.

REBEL CHIEFS FORMALLY SURRENDER TO ITALY

BENGAZI, Cyrenaica, Italian North
Africa (AP)—Formal submission of
chiefs of the rebel tribes has been
received by Gov. Marshal Badoglio.
Chiefs of both sides met at Sidi
Rasuma on an open plain.
Marshal Badoglio and his staff ar-
rived in automobiles and were
greeted with the Fascist salute by
Chiefs Omar El Muktar, Hussein
Reda and Padi Bu Omar. The chiefs
put themselves under the protection

RADIO TEACHING NEXT BIG STEP EXPERTS HOLD

Committee to Spend \$25,000
in Complete Study of
Possibilities

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—That radio will have a great effect in motivating study and stimulating interest was the view of the Advisory Committee on Radio Education, appointed by Secretary Wilbur, at the first meeting held in Chicago, it is announced at the Department of the Interior here.

Many institutions and school organizations have been experimenting with radio as a medium of instruction. The results have not been wholly determined, but it is believed that the possibilities are great. The whole question will be thoroughly studied by the committee. Steps were taken to raise \$25,000 for the financing of the committee's investigation, the result of which will be embodied in a report to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior not later than Jan. 1, 1930.

The report will show the scope of radio instruction so far and what seems to be its most significant features. It will describe programs, methods and costs, and set forth plans for recording educational activities which utilize radio. Dr. H. Robinson Shipper, Business Training Corporation, New York City, was named chairman of the fact finding committee.

Supplementing the study of facts, there will be research into the possibilities of further utilization of radio by a committee of which Dr. W. W. Charters, bureau of educational research, Ohio State University, is chairman. This committee will seek to measure results already accomplished, will study techniques and co-operate with authorities now radiocasting educational programs.

An executive committee, with the commissioner of education as chairman, will correlate the work of the subcommittees and prepare recommendations for action by the advisory committee as a whole. The members present at the conference, which was presided over by Dr. William J. Cooper, United States Commissioner of Education, were: Miss Judith Walter, representing the president of the Columbia Broadcasting Company; John W. Elwood, representing the president of the National Broadcasting Company; Dr. Shipper; Dr. Charters; James A. Moyer, director of the Division of University Extension, Department of Education, Boston, Mass.; George B. Zehmer, University of Virginia; Miss Alice Keith, director Educational Department, R. C. A., New York City; and Mrs. Howard Moorhead, Foreign Policy Association.

Loan Not Discussed, Says Count Bethlen

Franco-Hungarian Relations
Reported Improved, With
Better Feeling in France

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BUDAPEST—Count Stephen Bethlen, in a message to the press regarding his recent visit to Madrid and Paris, denied a statement that the possibility of a Hungarian loan in the near future had been discussed in either place, adding that the money market conditions must improve before this could happen.

As a result of this Paris visit Franco-Hungarian relations had improved, and he felt there was better feeling toward the state in France. Regarding the recent representations of the Little Entente, he said: "It is true we regard the Treaty of Trianon as unjust, and no demarche can bring us to call it just."

Now You Can Stay at Home and Talk to Friend at Sea

NEW YORK (AP)—Evidently it will be possible shortly to telephone from your home to folks who are making an ocean voyage.

Tests between the liner Leviathan and an experimental station of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company at Deal Beach, N. J., are expected to lead to regular telephone service between ships at sea and any office or home in the United States.

CHAUTAUQUA PLANS OPERAS IN ENGLAND

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CHAUTAUQUA LAKE, N. Y.—Chautauqua Institution will open its

Eighty-sixth annual session here on June 27, announces Dr. Arthur E. Bestor, president of the institution. The eight-week session will include 300 programs of various sorts. An extensive music schedule has been outlined to include 41 symphony concerts, as well as popular operas in English under the direction of Albert Stoessel, conductor of the Oratorio Society of New York.

Mass Production Helps U.S. Women Obtain Luxuries

New York Commissioner of
Labor Declares Machinery
Is Friend of Worker

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT
PHILADELPHIA—The worker has no quarrel with mass production and the advance of the machine age, according to Miss Frances Perkins, Commissioner of Labor of New York State, speaking at the opening of the Resident Summer School for Women in Industry at Bryn Mawr. Instead of being an enemy to the worker, she said, this form of production is his truest and closest friend.

"It is mass production that enables you women to wear silk stockings and enjoy the luxuries of life on a worker's pay," she said, "because time and labor-saving machinery permits the production of luxuries at minimum expense. It does not throw the worker out of a job. It helps him to a greater productivity during his working hours. The benefits come back to him in a thousand ways."

"Until modern methods of production were established whoever heard of working women wearing silks and satins? Whoever heard of their owning motorcars? Yet they have all these things today and think nothing of them."

"Henry Ford was the first great industrialist to conceive the idea to give the worker time off to go riding around pleasure bent in low-priced cars, recognizing the worker as a great undeveloped buying public. He set the pace for shorter working hours and higher pay, realizing it would increase the prosperity of the Nation and make for greater national happiness."

Women from all parts of the United States, representing many phases of industry, are attending the summer school which will continue for eight weeks, during which every branch of industry in which women are engaged will be covered.

Canada to Arrange Pact With Indians

When Concluded, Nearly 130,
000 Square Miles Will Be
Added to Crown Lands

TORONTO, Ont. (AP)—Bound on a peaceful conquest of the only remaining unceded Indian territory, a party of Canadian officials will shortly leave for the Patricia district of Ontario to arrange a treaty with 3000 Indians whereby 128,320 square miles will be brought officially under the British crown.

The party will consist of W. C. Gain, Deputy Minister of Lands and Forests; Capt. W. R. Maxwell, director of the Provincial Government Air Service, and J. C. Rutherford, government photographer.

One month will be spent in an air survey of the territory, during which visits will be made to all Indian tribes in the district. The territory never had been brought under treaty because of a dispute over the ownership between the provinces of Ontario and Manitoba.

A careful count will be made of each Indian resident as under the law each family of five is entitled to one square mile of reservation. They also hold the rights to base metals found on their lands.

AMERICAN REVENUES APPROACH \$4,000,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—A material increase in income tax collections has boosted the Government's total revenue for the current fiscal year to \$3,790,141,997 as of June 18, giving a present surplus of \$101,795,855.

The Treasury's statement reported that income tax collections for June 18 amounted to \$239,602,300, one of the largest single day's collections ever made. It raised the total for the month to \$359,971,240 or \$130,534,951 more than collected in the same period of last June.

They're Right Off the Farm



At Left—Girl Member of the National 4-H Club Camp. Uniform is Green With White Trimmings and With White Felt Hat. At Right—Boy Member of the Camp Wearing Club Uniform of White Duck Trousers, White Shirt, Black Tie and White Felt Hat.

Hoover Greet Boys and Girls of National 4-H

(Continued from Page 1)

ber of the boys and girls each day act as scribes for the 4-H Forage, daily camp paper which records each day's happenings in a form convenient to take back home to the club members who were not fortunate enough to be able to attend camp.

Kiochi Ho of Hawaii and Ruth Simons of Gray's Harbor, Wash., were announced as the delegates coming the greatest distance.

The campers take their sightseeing a little at a time, interspersed with lectures and play. On the second day they saw money and stamps made at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, viewed models showing the development of the airplane at the aircraft section of the Smithsonian Institution, and of industrial machinery at the arts and industries section.

Each day closes with a congregation around the campfire, where 4-H songs are sung and the boys and girls learn new games to play and to teach their friends back home, until sounding of taps at 10 o'clock calls them into their tents.

\$35,000,000 PROGRAM FOR COUNTY ROADS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—A \$35,000,000 program for development of Westchester County highways, envisaging nearly of a population of 500,000, or double the present, by 1950, has been presented to the County Board of Supervisors by the budget and appropriation committee.

It will take 10 years to complete the 300 miles of state and local highways recommended.

UNITED STATES NAMES VETERANS AID BOARD

WASHINGTON (AP)—The American delegation to the conference for the revision of the Geneva convention of 1906, dealing with the care of the incapacitated in wartime and treatment of prisoners of war, has been appointed and will go to Geneva.

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In our sales booth adjoining, we carry Bridge Accessories and Favors, Souvenirs, Post Cards and Novelties.

for the beginning of the meeting, July 1.

An invitation to the United States to participate was extended by the Swiss Government in 1925 and was immediately accepted. Since then, the details of the stand which the American Government will take have been worked out by the State, War and Navy Departments.

Columbia Backs New Crime Study

Special Fund Provided for Ex-
perts to Analyze Causes
and Effects

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—The means by which education and natural science may contribute to a solution of the crime problem will be studied by a group of experts under the auspices of the Columbia University law school. Special funds have been made available.

The survey will be conducted by a group of persons representing diversified fields and universities in the East and middle West, said Young P. Smith, dean. It will begin next fall and is expected to continue for a year or more.

The work will be conducted along entirely different lines from that of President Hoover's commission and other crime commissions, and instead of concentrating upon law enforcement, will investigate the basic elements in the crime situation with a view to determining how an educational and natural scientific institution can help to solve the problem.

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Among the aspects of the crime situation to be considered are: The best method of making the results of scientific investigation available to practical workers; whether or not this country needs to develop its police training schools and other institutions for instruction in dealing with crime, and the problem of effecting full co-operation between educational and scientific institutions and crime officials.

Canadian Clubs' Delegation Has Reached Ireland

British Tour Takes in Eight
Cities, With Departure for
Continent July 4

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—A delegation from the Association of Canadian Clubs, comprising 44 members, of whom 31 are women, headed by Col. C. A. McCullough, the founder of this body, has arrived in Ireland on its first visit to the British Isles. The tour includes Dublin, Liverpool, Windermer, Glasgow, Edinburgh, York and Birmingham. The party is expected in London on June 25. Viscount Byng will welcome the members upon their arrival here.

The functions arranged in their honor include a Mansion House entertainment on June 27, an English Speaking Union gathering on June 28, the Canadian High Commissioner's reception on July 1, and a government reception, in which the Duke of Connaught, the King's uncle, and Sidney Webb, Dominions Secretary of State, take leading parts on July 3. The delegates leave for the Continent via Ostend on July 4.

The Daily Express, referring to the kindness shown by members of the Association of Canadian Clubs to English men and women who have visited Canada, says: "There is nothing that either the British civil authorities or the Government can do in the way of showing them around and making them feel at home which will begin to equal the boundless hospitality they showered on transient visitors from these shores. At every stage of their journey through the land of their forefathers, we hope the representative men of Canada will be welcomed as kinsmen and fellow citizens whom we in the old country delighted to have among us."

PLANES TO INTERLACE THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LOS ANGELES—Airplane service between the different islands of the Hawaiian group will start in the fall with two trimotored, 14-passenger Fokker monoplanes operated by the newly formed Hawaiian Airways, Ltd., according to Nathan Newby Jr., Los Angeles attorney, who has recently returned from Honolulu. The planes, each powered with three Wasp engines, will carry mail, light express, and passengers, he said, aviation fields are being built throughout the islands.

Freight Rates UNCHANGED

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has ordered suspended from June 21, 1929, to Jan. 21, 1930, a proposed increase in freight rates on newspaper paper and other paper articles from points in Canada to New York, Chicago and a large number of other cities in the United States.

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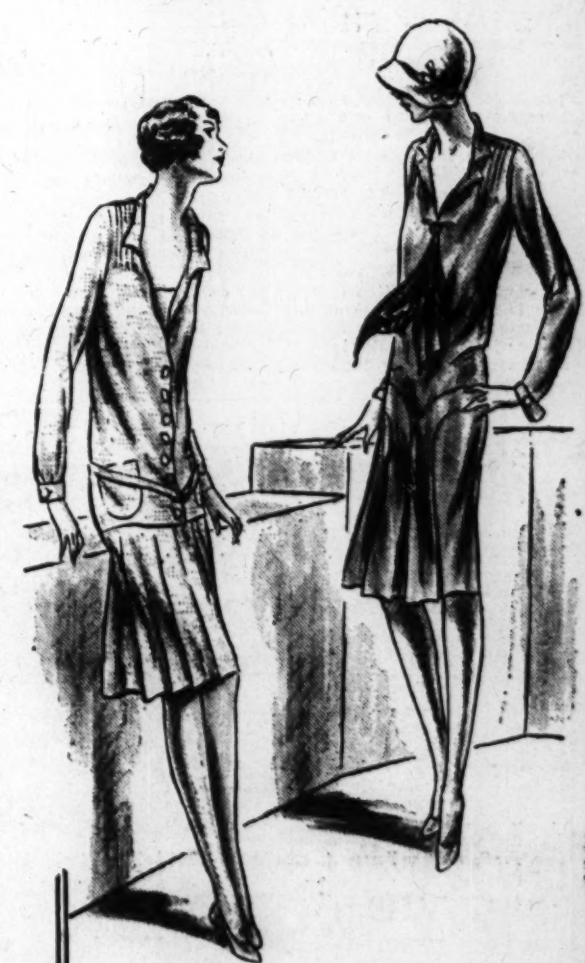
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BRAZIL RANKED AS POTENTIAL COTTON LEADER

Investigator Says Country
Should Become Important
Factor in World Supply

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—The possibilities of Brazil becoming a world leader in the exportation of cotton are good, declares Elliot Norton, banker of New Orleans, in a statement prepared for the American-Southern Trust Company of this city. Mr. Norton recently returned from Brazil, where he studied the progress being made in raising cotton.

He says that there is a superior staple cotton produced in the northern part of Brazil, which many English manufacturers prefer to the best varieties of long staple from other countries.

The cost of production in Brazil is low, due to low land values and cheap labor. With the adoption of more advanced methods of cultivation and crop handling, Mr. Norton believes it might be greatly increased.

"The last census, made in 1920," he said, "reports that less than 1 per cent of Brazil's arable land is cultivated; so she has vast resources in the way of land, most of which is very fertile when cleared of trees."

Cotton is grown to a greater or less extent in 16 of the 20 states. However, in areas of total land cultivated the amount of land under cotton ranks fourth, being exceeded by lands producing maize, coffee and sugar. As to the size of the crop measured by weight, cotton is fifth.

"The soil of the country is rich and the climate is suitable, and it is said that the area on which cotton can be produced is as large or larger than the area suitable for cotton in the United States."

"Only a small portion is under cultivation so that at present a fair average crop amounts to no more than 100,000 metric tons; one metric ton being equal to 2,200 of our pounds. Of this Brazil consumes in her own mills for domestic purposes about three-fourths and exports the remainder."

The Federal Government and the governments of the principal cotton growing states, also the growers, manufacturers and exporters, are giving much attention to improving the methods of seed selection, cultivation, picking, ginning and baling, according to Mr. Norton.

Lines of Party Fade as Blocs Forge to Front

(Continued from Page 1)

been watching the activities of the House broke into loud outcry.

Senate leaders announced that it House leaders dared defy the Senate's authority they were prepared to retaliate to the limit. That meant a stalemate. House leaders, at the suggestion of President Hoover, toned down their remarks and accepted the Senate bill.

Senate Has Advantage

In an issue between the House and the Senate, the advantages are largely with the latter. It is a smaller body, its rules are more liberal, and above all the Senate consciously feels itself the "upper House." The House of Representatives may vocally dispute this, but there is a distinction politically between a senator and a representative and the latter knows that.

That is why House leaders not only backed down on the question of receiving the Senate's debt relief plan farm relief bill, but later under instant pressure from the Progressive-Debt coalition that dominated the Senate throughout the special session on farm relief, they also gave way to the demand that the House be allowed to ballot directly on the debt relief issue—an objective the House leaders had previously determined refused to give way to.

The debt relief issue is only one phase of the Senate-House conflict. The whole story is a long and involved one of under-current disaffection, stretching over many months. It all reaches back to one basic factor—the passing in the United States of party regularity. Democratic or Republican, both have their militantly dissident groups; often the majority faction, most frequently the balance of power that overturns party leadership.

Regulars are Insurgent

It is a popular conception that insurgency is a characteristic only of independents: such men as Senator La Follette of Wisconsin, Representative La Guardia of New York. But as an actual fact, insurgency is no

longer confined to the Progressives. At the special session some of the most pronounced instances of insurgency came from the ranks of the most regular of regular Republicans.

There is the case of the tariff bill as formulated by the so-called regular leaders of the House. The President, in his message to Congress and in other public and private declarations repeatedly and specifically stressed the fact that he desired only a "limited" tariff revision. The opening up of the tariff structure was to be only for the purpose of rounding out the farm relief program for which the session was convened.

Yet the Republican leaders of the House wrote and jammed through that chamber a tariff measure that is absolutely contrary to the President's expressed wishes. The measure proposes the highest duty system in the history of the country and of the more than 1000 duty increases less than 10 per cent are on agricultural items. The bill as first reported was unsatisfactory to the agricultural groups and they threatened to vote against it; whereupon House leaders further extended the range of upward revisions.

Similar Acts in Senate

In the Senate there was similar Republican insurgency. President Hoover in his inaugural speech and in his message to Congress recommended that the National Origins provision of the Immigration Act be repealed. He had advocated such legislation during his campaign and called on the Republican-controlled Congress to fulfill his campaign pledges.

David Reed (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, whose regularity has always been unimpeachable, who is the very embodiment of party conformity, openly and vigorously challenged the President on the National Origins issue. Throughout the session, in committee and on the floor of the Senate, he led a militant opposition to the President's recommendations.

Oddly enough, it was an avowed insurgent, a member of the Progressive group, Gerald P. Nye (R.), Senator from North Dakota, who managed the Administration's effort to repeal the National Origins clause. So the Senate witnessed the spectacle of a regular "insurgency" and an insurgent leading the Administration's forces.

Confusion Results

For with the exception of the farm relief issue, it has been the commonly designated insurgent group which has upheld the President and led the fight for his recommendations. On National Origins, on census-reapportionment legislation, and above all on the tariff, they have supported the presidential position. It is this confusion and breaking up of party solidarity and the substitution thereof of group and bloc interests that is primarily responsible for the President's difficulty with Congress. Other elements also enter, the lack of really outstanding Administration leadership in either the House or the Senate, patronage difficulties resulting from the President's refusal to "trade" with the politicians, but above all, the disappearance of party loyalty.

In the heat of an election a Borah and a Reed find a common battleground and shoulder to shoulder march under a party leader against a party opponent. But once the election is over the economic and political views and influences of their states and group resumes its sway with the result that they differ more widely from each other than they do from the Democrats.

The President—no matter what his plans or program—must find his support where he can. On an issue of debt relief a few Democrats here and there are obtained to offset Republican disaffection; on National Origins an insurgent assumes command of his forces; on the tariff, on one item he must seek Progressive backing, on another Democratic and on a third perhaps the regulars will be really regular.

A Boles Penrose, a Philander Knox, an "Uncle Joe" Cannon, a "Czar" Reed, would undoubtedly

vastly simplify Mr. Hoover's problems with Congress. These great leaders really led. Perhaps the fact that in their day party fealty was still a respected duty had a good deal to do with the sway and force of their authority. But whatever it was, their word was law—and the course of legislative procedure, while not less deliberative, was far less involved.

DETROIT-CLEVELAND AIRPLANE FARES CUT

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—Another reduction in air transport passenger fares, announced by the Stout Air Services, brings the ticket from Detroit to Cleveland down from \$18 to \$14, and the round trip from \$35 to \$25.

The company believes this new price, made possible by the large patronage, places the air trip within the reach of every business man. The new fare is equivalent to 10 cents a mile. Some 80,000 passengers have been carried by the lines since November, 1927, on the Detroit-Cleveland division.

United States' Pockets Spilling on the Tight Rope of Prosperity

Excess Capital, as Creditor Nation, Says New York
Stock Exchange Head, Must Not Be Dammed,
but Allowed to Flow Productively

OLD POINT COMFORT, Va.—The United States, overburdened by an excess supply of capital as it walks the tight rope of prosperity, is trying hard to keep its balance and at the same time retrieve the dollars that are spilling from its bulging pocket.

This was the picture of the efforts toward business stabilization in the United States, drawn before the Virginia Bankers Association by E. H. H. Simmons, president of the New York Stock Exchange. The over-supply of capital, he declared, is the result of the country's transformation from a debtor to a creditor nation.

"Capital in this country," he said, "has been generated faster than it is needed, with the result that American loans abroad could be made without harming our own industrial and commercial growth. Our surplus capital has enabled us to plan vast productive facilities for the future. It has softened the shock of critical situations in particular industries. In our old debtor-nation days, the collapse of certain real estate booms, which we all remember, might well have caused a national panic."

"It seems to have been the experience of creditor nations always, that the so-called business cycles operated in them with less violence than in debtor nations."

Menace to Stabilization

"But this status of creditor nation has produced a new danger to the cause of stabilizing business and that is what might be termed 'capital inflation.' Surplus capital must be wisely directed into productive uses, if business stability is to be maintained. In recent years, just this result has actually been accomplished by the expansion in the American securities markets. If our excess capital had been placed in direct commercial uses, we would have had an old-fashioned inflationary period in business upon an aggravated scale. Fortunately, the good sense of American business men has prevented this."

"Our surplus funds, for this and other reasons, have found a safe and salutary outlet in the securities market. That is the basic reason for the enormous expansion of new security flotations in this country, and the frequently rising prices for standard American issues. Many people have misunderstood this expansion in the American security market. They have considered it only superficially and by itself, and this is the reason why some have been so ready to term it 'inflation' and 'speculation.'"

"Actually, the expansion in the American securities market has been an absolute essential to maintaining commercial and industrial stability. Any persecution or artificial restraints upon American security market expansion will at once endanger the very stability which is the motive for such dangerous experiments."

"A final factor in maintaining business stability in this country has arisen from the vast investments made during recent years in new productive facilities. The funds which have flowed into the stock market have not simply remained there. They have flowed out again and become available for building new railroads, new utility plants and new manufacturing facilities."

Construction a Backlog
"The steady volume of construction, amply justified by the still unexhausted natural resources of the United States, has proved a valuable backlog to business of almost all kinds. Even when business has been slightly depressed, as it was in 1927, the steady flow of funds through the securities market into new productive facilities has given stability."

"In turn, the new productive facilities thus created have led to lower production costs, higher wage scales, increased savings, and the continued stimulation of even greater general prosperity."

Mr. Simmons referred to the Federal Reserve System as one of the factors which had played an important part in the stabilizing of business.

Undoubtedly," he continued, "the policy of the Federal Reserve in alternately raising and lowering discount rates, and alternately expanding and contracting the total supply of available credit by its open market transactions, has frequently served to smooth out the seasonal and artificial periods of laxity and stringency in the money market. When wisely undertaken and executed, such a policy undoubtedly makes for more stable commodity prices and, in general, more stable business conditions."

Federal Reserve No Panacea

"The Federal Reserve authorities, however, have in my judgment been thoroughly justified in pointing out that the Federal Reserve policy could not be expected to prove any panacea in this regard, and that frequently in the administration of the Federal Reserve System, factors other than that of promoting business stability sometimes had to take precedence."

"I have only praise for the Federal Reserve System's methods in promoting commodity stabilization, and I think everyone must admit that it has been a very constructive factor in our present-day prosperity."

The speaker emphasized, however, that it was a "tremendous mistake to think that the stock market needs continually to be tinkered with." The stock market, he added, is in itself a stabilizer that will speedily adapt itself to any conditions where capital and credit are too great or too small for the requirements of business.

"Some people," he said, "appear to think that funds flow into the market, and in some mysterious way stay there forever. In reality, such funds pass out into business again, and enable our business enterprises to increase their productive equipment."

"The acquisition of capital in large amounts by American companies has enabled them, particularly during recent years, to straighten out and strengthen their capital structure by retiring fixed obligations, to install better and more efficient equipment, to lower their cost of production and to pay higher wages. These processes, as we have all been aware, have been the very basis of recent American industrial property."

Stabilization Not Simple
"I think it is only fair to point out that stabilization is not a simple thing, but a very subtle and difficult policy to put into actual operation. Stabilization has been made to seem simpler than it really is by the great vogue of drawing charts. You can chart some line of business activity, and then conceive the brilliant idea of what is known as 'flattening out the peaks and filling up the depressions.' But the chart rarely tells you just what these peaks and depressions really are."

"We cannot, therefore, afford to adopt a policy of hitting any business activity over the head with a club as soon as it begins to seem unusually active, or of jamming credit and capital into any activity whenever it seems dull and depressed. We must always know just what it is that we are depressing by credit restriction or inflating by credit liberality."

Mr. Simmons characterized as impractical the proposal that a 5 per cent tax should be imposed on the sale of all stocks not held by the

purchaser for 60 days, as a means of curbing speculation.

"That such a tax would be prohibitive is apparent when it is realized that the present tax on stock sales, which is already at its highest rate in American history, amounts to about one-fifth of 1 per cent. The proposed rate would, therefore, be 250 times as great as the present rate. The existing tax produced in the calendar year of 1928 slightly over \$30,000,000. If the proposed tax did not reduce the activity of the security business of the country it would yield over \$7,500,000,000—of course, a wholly preposterous situation."

Lindbergh Maps Out Air Routes Between Coasts

Colonel's Arrangements Make
It Possible for Transconti-
nental to Start on July 8

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, chairman of the Transcontinental Air Transport's technical committee, has organized the flying division of its coast-to-coast service so that the planes in flight will be in constant radio communication with an elaborate weather reporting system. He has also provided for the training of ground crews so that it will require only three minutes to replenish the large tri-motored Ford airplanes with gasoline and oil.

The thoroughness of Colonel Lindbergh's work was disclosed in two reports to officials of the Transcontinental company, which have just been made public here. It was these reports upon which the company based its decision to begin scheduled passenger operations on July 8.

The first pilots on each plane will have an average of 3000 hours of flying, including an average of 500 hours on tri-motored airplanes alone, the reports show. Second pilots, skilled in all phases of airplane operation, will handle radio transmission and fly the planes at the order of the first pilot.

"Operations will begin with a fleet of 10 Ford tri-motor all-metal airplanes powered with 400-horsepower wasps, five assigned to the eastern division and five to the western division," one report declares. "Two will be placed at each end of the divisions, with one in reserve at central points, St. Louis and Winslow. The reserve ship will be put into service once a week so that no ship will be out of service longer than a week."

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HISTORY FOUND TO MARK PATH OF DEMOCRACY

Growth of West Declared to
Show Progress of All
People, Not Few

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOULDER, Colo.—Preservation of local archives containing tax land and probate records and other material of fundamental value for the study of the life of a people is the most serious problem confronting the historian of today, Prof. Solon J. Buck of the University of Minnesota and the Minnesota Historical Society told the Conference on the History of the Trans-Mississippi West here.

The growth of democracy, he said, is reflected in a broadening of the scope of history, so that it now includes all the activities of all the people rather than those of their rulers or governments. Records of governments and papers of statesmen are considered no longer adequate.

He said that in a sense everything that has been written or printed is material for his story, but urged that the saving effort be concentrated on privately printed papers, paper books of lawsuits, and special publications, such as church papers and reports, trade papers, house organs, and publications of clubs and societies.

He urged further the preservation of the records of commercial and industrial companies. Establishment of local historical societies and employment of field agents to scout for material might help in the work, he said.

The Handcart Migration

The romantic story of the handcart migration across the plains from 1856 to 1860 formed the basis of a paper read by Leroy R. Hafen of the State Historical Society of Colorado. In those four years, he said, nearly 3000 persons made the trip from Iowa City to Salt Lake City, pushing or pulling their carts. Ten such expeditions made the trip.

Handcarts were of the usual width of the wide-track wagon and could carry 500 pounds of flour and other supplies. Although accompanied by a few ox-drawn wagons, the speed of the handcart migrations usually was greater than that of the ox-train. A letter of that time said that one woman walked the entire distance.

The rush to the California gold fields after 1848 was not by land

alone, it was brought out in a paper read by Prof. John C. Parish, University of California, at Los Angeles. Many hunters after fortunes made the sea trip around South America, or made the land crossing at Panama or Nicaragua.

Prof. Louis Pelzer, State University of Iowa, devoted his paper to a consideration of cattle trails of the West. After 1866, he said, oxen ceased to be draft animals, their value turning from that of power to beef.

An effort by New England church agencies to save the pioneer West from its "lawlessness" laid the foundation for much of the "higher education" in that part of the country, it was stated by Prof. Colin B. Goodykountz, University of Colorado.

The West, he said, was won by the early day home missionaries as well as by the men and women who broke its sod, built its railroads and opened its mines.

It should never be forgotten, he said, these missionaries endured hardships without thought of gain. Of the many services rendered education in the West by missionaries, Professor Goodykountz mentioned two: Encouragement of elementary schools by furnishing competent teachers for them, and the establishment of many colleges. The Ladies' Society for the Promotion of Education in the West was formed in Boston in 1846 for the purpose of sending west "incompetent female teachers" of unquestioned piety, belonging to the Congregational churches of New England. Other church agencies did much the same work.

LABOR BUREAU OPENED FOR WORKING CHILDREN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—Children who work will be represented by a separate division in the New York State Labor Department, Miss Frances Perkins, commissioner of labor, has just announced. Miss Clara Lewis has been named chief of the newly formed division of junior placement, said to be the first such branch organized in state employment work.

The new division will establish advisory committees in the various cities, to co-operate in obtaining employment best fitted for the children attending continuation schools.

OPPOSE ANY VATICAN ENVOYS

FOREST RIVER, Ill. (AP.)—The Luther Laymen's Convention meeting in conjunction with the thirty-fourth triennial convention of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri and Ohio, voted to oppose any effort made to exchange envoys between the United States and the Vatican State.

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STIMSON POLICY TO FOLLOW RULE IN PHILIPPINES

Learned Lessons in Kindness and Good Will, He Tells Alumni of Yale

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—The fundamentals of "fairness, mutual consideration, mutual good will and kindness," which Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, learned as Governor-General of the Philippine Islands, he will apply to his broader work as international spokesman for the United States, he told the Yale Alumni Association at its luncheon here.

When he had concluded his address, which centered mainly on his experiences in the Philippines, Vincent Massey, Canadian Minister to the United States, who with the Secretary of State, received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Yale, described Mr. Stimson as "the personification of the good will which makes for sympathy and understanding between nations."

Mr. Stimson described the work of "inculcating American principles of democracy among the Malays," as a noble experiment, to which the people of the Philippines are applying themselves with childlike aptness, eagerness, responsiveness and affection.

"American government in the Philippines and American treatment of the natives will influence the opinion of the entire Orient of the United States," he said.

Mr. Massey spoke of the friendly relations between Canada and the United States, saying that "never was a treaty better enforced—through mutual acceptance—than that between the two countries in 1794."

Dr. James M. Angell, president, in reviewing latest developments at Yale, said that out of the income from the endowment fund, maximum professional salaries will be raised to \$9,000 and minimum salaries to \$4,500, and visiting professors' salaries to \$10,000.

He then announced the additional gift of \$1,000,000 from the estate of John W. Sterling, Yale '66, New York City.

Women's Congress Finds Compromise on Labor Laws

(Continued from Page 1)

ing laws limiting work of mothers. The confusion was increased by a difference in translation of the German text literally meaning professional workers while the English texts implied that all married women should have freedom of choice of occupation.

The resolution was adopted in this somewhat conflicting form. It was a Spanish lawyer, Dr. Clara Campor, who demanded that the resolution bring the alliance not only to oppose such restrictions but actually "to fight against them," an amendment which was adopted.

Another country where women are not enfranchised, Greece, was responsible for the introduction of three resolutions which were adopted declaring the right of girls to higher education, urging minimum wage legislation for women, and asking that women should be allowed to join and be adequately represented in the administration of trade unions.

Right to Work Defended
Women wage earners are being obliged to defend their right to work in many countries and in many others where the law expressly gives them equal opportunities and equal pay with men workers it is the custom to prefer men in making appointments and to underpay women employees, declared Froken Wallin, who presented the report of the committee for like conditions of work for men and women, of which Fru Julie Arenholt of Denmark is chairman.

Women's position as wage earners has deteriorated since the war and there is an increasing disposition to pass restrictions against the employment of married women, while the work which women do is habitually classed lower in the wage scale than that done by men, it was stated in the report.

"The answers to our questionnaire about the service of women in state and municipal positions and as teachers are almost unanimous in stating that women may be entitled to enter even the higher grades in theory but in practice they are not admitted," it was said. "Worse still in some countries there has been a retrograde movement, laws having been passed which hinderances to the working careers of women."

Required to Resign
Since 1927 Bulgarian married women teachers have been required to resign when they attain 40 years of age and 20 years of service, although the law has been modified in application. In the same year Switzerland passed a law making marriage a reason for the dismissal of women in the civil service or for changing their positions to provisional ones.

Attempts have been made frequently in Czechoslovakia, Sweden, Norway and New Zealand to bar married women from the public service, the attempts having failed largely due to the opposition of women's organizations. Such efforts, however, succeeded in Germany, South Africa, Holland, Palestine, Great Britain and Ireland, Australia and Western Australia.

"In most countries the salaries of

women officials and teachers are still lower than the salaries of men in the same posts, though competence and work be quite alike," the report stated. "In some countries—for instance, in Great Britain and Sweden—women officials have equal starting rates with men, but lower or fewer increments and thus lower maxima."

"An arrangement by which equal pay in a certain sense has been established exists in Holland, where in all forms of public service married men, widows, and divorced wives have the same salaries, while unmarried men and women receive the same amounts. This arrangement satisfies the main objection against equal pay between men and women, that men must have higher salaries as heads of families. Still, it would seem in better accordance with the ideal of equal pay for equal work that salaries should be independent of marriage as well as of sex."

Problem of Family Support
This problem of family support came to the front in the discussions of the report of the committee on family allowances, presented by the chairman, Miss Eleanor Rathbone of England, an ardent advocate of schemes by which either the state or the employers provide equalization funds from which payments are made to mothers for the dependent children of wage earners.

Family allowances in some form now are found in the public services of Australia and of every European country except Great Britain, Russia, Portugal and Turkey. The connection between the movement for family allowances and that for equal pay was pointed to by Miss Rathbone, who said that Austria, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Holland, Norway and Switzerland provide equal pay for men and women officials in the state services, the wage being supplemented by allowances for children and in some countries for wives.

Allowance for Each Child
Tracing the progress of the last few years, Miss Rathbone stated that New Zealand has had a law for three years giving an allowance of two shillings a week for each child under 15 years, beginning with the third child, in families where the total income is not above £4 a week. For two years New South Wales has provided an allowance of five shillings, payable to the mother, for each child under 14, and, in some cases, under 16 where the income of the parents during the previous year has not exceeded the amount of the legal basic minimum wage, plus £13 a year for each child.

During the last three years the movement has spread steadily in France, taking in the higher grades of workers in commercial and manufacturing enterprise, and workers in agriculture, so that now 3,832,000 workers are affected. The amount paid out exceeds 1,476,000,000 francs, comprised in 218 compensation funds, involving 20,000 firms. The payment of allowances has for several years been compulsory upon all firms undertaking government or municipal contracts and the bill which was pending this year in the French Chamber to render such payments universal and compulsory in all industries is regarded as likely of adoption within the next few years.

DIVING RECORD MADE BY NAVY TORPEDO MEN

WASHINGTON (AP)—A new mark for divers has been established here by two navy torpedo men who equipped only with mechanical "lungs" to permit breathing under water, withstood a pressure of 155 pounds in a specially constructed diving tank.

This pressure is equivalent to a depth of 353 feet, which compares with the mark of 306 feet reached in actual diving by navy men in helmets and diving suits in 1915 while salvaging the American submarine F-4 off Honolulu.

BISHOP COADJUTOR NAMED

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THE RADIO PLAYHOUSE

The Listener Speaks

WEDNESDAY evenings are now filled with good things for radio listeners. There is material to suit every taste and every mood. For lovers of cheery humor there is the new "Two Troupers" series, while for admirers of melodrama Hank Simmons still offers his Show Boat performances. Perhaps symphony is most strongly represented, however.

Last Wednesday the Columbia system offered the United Symphony Orchestra at 9 p. m., and the Kolster Orchestra at 10. The WJZ-Carlson presented the Stromberg-Nelson concert at 10:30 and the usual Slumber Music directed by Ludwig Laurier at 11 o'clock.

Movements from Beethoven's "Pastorale" and "First" Symphonies were included in the Kolster and Slumber Music periods. The latter radio-cast commenced with Von Weber's overture to "Der Freischütz," which was of special interest since it followed closely upon the condensed performance of the opera as given by the National Opera Company. The Kolster hour concluded with the mystic coolness of "It Is Night" by Mrs. H. V. D. Black.

Norman Brokenshire was absent from the festivities of the Kansas Frolics, which are heard through Columbia at 10:30, but "Brother Macy" conducted the affair with the customary hilarity. This is developing into one of the most amusing radio-casts of this type. Humorous conversation—much of it apparently

impromptu—takes place between Brothers Brokenshire and Macy, and music of all sorts is played before a background of cheerful applause and genial comment.

Last Wednesday a good male quartet and Harry Salter's orchestra contributed most of the musical numbers, which ranged all the way from "Why Did I Kiss That Girl?"—a favorite of several years back—to "Toll Me Little Gypsy" and "A Kiss in the Dark." Between these Brother Macy delved into the mystery of a cat which had apparently consumed three pounds of liver and still upon investigation was found to weigh no more than three pounds itself. "What Became of the Cat?" said he—a weighty problem which was left unsolved. D. M.

ON MORNING PROGRAMS



MARY SCHULTZ

MARY SCHULTZ, the director of the Salon Trio which radio-casts through the Columbia Chain over WABC, has conducted the program since the late William Wallis Graham of Portland, Ore.; Herbert Butler of the American Conservatory of Chicago and Alexander Bloch of New York City. Each morning her program goes forth. "From the Dream Makers Studio" and during the evening programs of this station she is on as soloist. The other members of the trio are Winifred T. Barr, formerly staff accompanist and soloist of WEAF, and Dorothy Kemp, cellist. Miss Schultz has engaged in the usual lyceum concert and recital work, but feels that she has found her real home in radio.

"Musicians have to be willing to take any work that is presented to them," she says, "and only in this way can they make progress. In radio we often find that we have to play certain types of music which are distasteful to us, but we have to do this well and then we are given the opportunity at the right time to do the right work." T. R. N.

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Interest Compounded Quarterly

Assets Over \$18,000,000.00

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Television

Despite much talk about television during the past two years, we still are presented the usual scanning devices, primarily the disc and the more recent invention of the drum. However, even this latter is described by its inventor, C. Francis Jenkins, as only a temporary means and not the answer which he feels will come with the substitution of elementary area for persistence of vision. A summary of his recent paper for the I. R. E. follows:

"All television, radiovision and radio movies systems employ the method of scanning the picture at the receiver by observing a single light point moving in successive adjacent lines.

The generally practiced method consists in sighting a fluctuating light source through miniature holes spirally located in a whirling disc. In such a mechanism the light source must be as large as the picture is, preferably somewhat larger.

High Current Demand "The resultant current requirement is, therefore, some 2500 times greater than would be required if the light could be limited to the visible spot alone.

"In the new scanner a drum turned four times per picture, has been substituted for the disc turned but once per picture. The size of the mechanism is, therefore, reduced proportionately, that is, a seven-inch drum gives as large a picture as a 36-inch disc. "Again this drum type scanner permits the employment of but a relatively small light cathode with a corresponding small current required to light it, in a ratio of perhaps 1 to 20 of that required for a disc scanner.

"Another advantageous feature incorporated in the drum scanner is the employment of quartz rods to overcome the inverse square light loss law. That it is very effective is conclusively shown by removing the rods, in which event not enough light reaches the drum surface to make a picture.

Aperture Appears Dim "Again, as persistence of vision is depended upon for the assembly of the elementary areas which make up the picture, the light strength on the eye is but one twenty-five-hundredths of the spot intensity, so that the bright scanning aperture appears very dim in motion.

"While the drum type scanner is a great advance over the disc scanner, both are believed to be inherently wrong in principle. In current-to-eye efficiency the disc is very faulty, being less than one fifty-thousandth of 1 per cent.

"The substitution of persistence of elementary area for persistence of vision is believed to promise far greater possibilities in development. In radio, built on this principle for theater screens, is in work in the laboratory at this time, and with gratifying promising results."

FOR TUESDAY, JUNE 25

Recitals

Amy Goldsmith, soprano (WJZ, KWJK), Ten minutes. T. R. N.

Andy Sannella, saxophonist (WJZ Chain), including several of his own. 10 p. m.

Genia Fomrlova, soprano (WEAF Chain), All-French program. 9 p. m.

Vocal and Instrumental

"Daguerotypes" (CBS), "The Little Lost Child," which was one of the first to be popularized by illustrated lantern slides. 8 p. m.

"The Voice of Columbia" (CBS transcontinental), Suing all musical tastes. 10 p. m.

Spotlight Review (NBC Pacific), Reviewing what has been popular over the air. 10 p. m.

Instrumental

Liners (Savannah-WJZ, WBZ), Featured Berlin waltzes. 8:30 p. m.

Frank Rehner, conductor (WJZ, KWJK, WJAS, WJAX, WKY, KOA, WEPF, WIOD), Set in European and American experience, conducting the very fine Master Musicians. 7:30 p. m.

Slumber Music (WJZ, KWJK, KWIK, WERN), Featuring the "Dance of the Snowgoddess." 11 p. m.

Band Music

Edwin Franko Goldman (Pure Oil-WJZ Chain), 8 p. m.

"Neapolitan Nights" (WEAF, WRC, WGY, WCAE, WIOD, WBAF, KOA), Italian lyrics by Italian artists. 7 p. m.

Sketches

"Captain Kidd" (Society-WEAF Chain), Was Captain Kidd really a pirate, or an honest man who was persecuted? Is mooted question of this period. 7:30 p. m.

"Flying Stories—Aviation News" (CBS) Will consist of aviation drama, talks by aviation authorities and ground course for fliers. 8:30 p. m.

"The College Drug Store" (Johnson-

WJZ Chain), The green-eyed god.

"The Pastors" (Eveready-WEAF Chain transcontinental), All-summer series. Program of light concert and dance music. 9 p. m.

"The Wanderers" (NBC Pacific) On tonight's program of Europe. 7 p. m.

"Wayside Inn" (NBC Pacific) Another episode in the romance of Rufus of Warwick and Dorothy. 8 p. m.

Rhythmic Music

Gene Rodemich's orchestra (Provincetown-WEAF Chain), Male trio. 8:30 p. m.

Symphonies (Williams-WJZ Chain) 10 p. m.

Edna Kramida (Cicquet-WEAF Chain transcontinental) Harry Reser's orchestra. 10 p. m.

Redy Valley (Fred-WJZ Chain transcontinental) The very popular but somewhat overrated collegiate in one of his best song versions, "Honey." 10:30 p. m.

Bill Scott's orchestra (WEAF, WOV, KSD, KOA) Late Manger music. 12 p. m.

Trocebras (NBC Pacific) 11 p. m.

Message From Mars

A message from Mars has been the vision of technical dreamers for centuries past. Plays and books have been written in an imaginative vein telling of the inhabitants, customs, etc., of this planet. Actually little is known of it. Since radio has been developed, the possibility of communicating with Mars has been contemplated and sober, serious natural scientists have sat solemnly by instruments sending out dots and dashes in the hope of hearing some return message that could be construed as answers.

But here we have a natural scientist who with the present progress of astronomy calmly discusses at least the makeup of the air strata surrounding the neighboring planet. E. O. Hulbert of the U. S. Naval Research Laboratory presented a paper at the recent meeting of the I. R. E. discussing this very subject. He goes on to say:

"Assuming that the atmosphere at the surface of Mars consists of one-fifth oxygen and four-fifths other gases as nitrogen, etc., the composition of the atmosphere to great heights is calculated, just as was done for the earth, from the actions of gas diffusion and gravity. The electron density in the atmosphere of Mars due to the ultraviolet light of the sun is found to have a maximum value of 10^{10} at a height of 440 km, above the surface on a summer day, and 0.55×10^{10} at 310 km. on a winter day.

"On a summer day the skip distances for 100, 30, 40 and 50 meter waves are 0, 730, 1410 and 2240 km, respectively, and the shortest wave for reliable long distance wireless communication is about 47 meters. Winter and night values of these quantities are greater. Because of the skip distances for waves below 100 meters, it would seem that conditions on Mars would not be very advantageous for short wave communication.

"Laves longer—about 400 meters—will pierce through the atmosphere of the earth, these calculations, apart from other considerations, support the conclusion that only a very optimistic experimenter would look for successful wireless communication between the earth and Mars."

Well, now, that's that. I guess we can be left alone a while and pursue a few more mundane experiments which all immediate needs, such as the elimination of his own high quality receivers, band pass quality tuning, etc. V. D. H.

Hobart Theaters Closed on Sundays

Mayor Acts Without Consulting People, and Referendum May Be Held

Special to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOBART, Tas.—Consternation has been caused among picture theater proprietors in Hobart and the patrons of those places of entertainment by the action of the Mayor of Hobart, Joshua J. Wisnall, in deciding to close picture theaters.

Under Tasmanian legislation the power to decide whether picture shows should be held on Sundays is vested in the mayors of the cities and wardens of the lesser municipalities. The Mayor of Hobart in his action had the support of the Council of Churches. It was urged upon the Mayor that in such an important matter he should refer it to the decision of the ratepayers by referendum, but he decided to exercise the veto himself.

The Mayor's policy may quite possibly be reversed when his successor is elected. It is held that in such circumstances there it would be better either for the Legislature to decide, or the ratepayers themselves by referendum.

Special to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass.—Seeking a charter in the Phi Gamma Delta, four university men traveled 2100 miles from British Columbia to make application at the four-day session of the society at the New Ocean House.

Other petitions have been filed by delegates representing the University of Southern California and the University of Arizona. Action on the applications will be reported following the business sessions on Friday. Close sessions of the various chapters will be held during the convention.

Special to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—An improved morale among farmers of the first Federal Farm Loan district is reported in a survey conducted by the Federal Land Bank here of conditions in New England, New York and New Jersey. The dairying situation is shown to be especially good and the bountiful hay crop of last year has resulted in more young stock being produced than at any time in recent years.

While the hay crop throughout southern New England is light, it is generally good in northern New England and in northern and central New York, and this, along with the large amount of hay left from last season, provides a favorable outlook for the dairymen. Pastureage has been good. The Ardenbrook County (Me.) potato crop has had a good start, but the acreage for potatoes throughout the State is said to be somewhat less than a year ago, and the apple crop promises to be rather meagre for transplanting South Greenland to a sheep-farming country like Iceland and the Farø Islands.

It is proposed to form a farming station with modern equipment, to which, in addition to efficient management, a dozen young Danish farmers would be attached, and who intend to acquire land in Greenland. In addition, young Greenlanders would be trained at this station. The locality for the station might with advantage be chosen on the peninsula between Agdlutok and the Julian Fjord.

Colonies of Greenlanders will be formed round the Danish sheep farms as centers, so that guidance and object lessons will be available.

Mr. Peter Frenchen, the Arctic explorer, who has lived many years in Greenland, fully approves of the plans set forth. The Danish manager of a Soviet agricultural college in the far north of Russia, has promised Frenchen seed of grain, beetroot, etc., suitable for the peculiar conditions in Greenland.

Special to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VANCOUVER, B. C.—A movement is on foot in Vancouver to consider ways and means to re-establish discharged prisoners. The General Ministerial Association has formed a committee with the Chief of Police at the head to carry out this work.

FARM OUTLOOK IN NORTHEAST IS CALLED GOOD

Abundance of Potatoes and Hay Assured, Land Bank Finds

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The aim of the association will be to find positions for men when they leave prison and to start them along the road that will lead to good citizenship.

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B. FORMAN COMPANY

Clinton Ave. South Cortland St.

Massachusetts Decides That the Hum of the Mosquito Is Not Sweet Music

State Starts In to Make the Front Porch Safe From Stingers, Sappers, Borers and Curious Denizens of the Bogs and Marshes

Special to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Widespread determination that the hum of the mosquito that's heard in the land shall be considerably decreased and the front porch made safe for the summer boarder is evidenced in the interest shown in the mosquito control program fostered by the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture, according to L. C. Boston, head of the division of reclamation.

While there is but \$3000 available to the department for this type of work, the law recently passed permitting towns to unite in bearing the expense of mosquito extermination, has resulted in appropriations being made from several communities and requests for assistance in stopping the charge of the light-winged brigade are fairly pouring into the department, says Mr. Boston.

In Barnstable County seven of the 15 towns have made appropriations which makes it possible for the Reclamation Division to survey conditions and begin actual work of taking the sting out of the stingers.

Mr. Boston points out that the best results are to be obtained through towns co-operating in carrying on the work, under the direction and general assistance of state mosquito strategists.

This latter service includes the spraying out of mosquito strongholds in the bogs and in the marshes, determining the variety of stingers, borers, drillers or sappers, and recommending the best methods of discouraging their incursions to communities where inhabitants object to wearing metal armor or the odor of citronella. These methods range from the drainage of swamps or filling in of low places to pouring oil on the waters where mosquitoes would be likely to hatch.

Following a survey of mosquito conditions on Cape Cod, J. A. Le Prince, engineer of the United States public health service, declared that it was possible to free the entire area from mosquitoes, and that the money now spent for screens would more than pay for the work.

Students Make Picture to Prove Movies Wrong

Special to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOS ANGELES—In the desire to offset the wrong influence of motion pictures which portray college under-graduate life as filled with questionable escapades, students of the University of California at Los Angeles are producing a picture which they declare shows college life as it really is.

All phases of student activities are being recorded, but none are "jazzed up" for the sake of sensationalism. It is stated, realism being the goal for which the young producers are striving. The completed film will be shown in southern California high schools to counteract among parents and youths the impression given by certain films released by regular studios.

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Dey Brothers & Co.

Salina, Jefferson and Warren Sts. SYRACUSE, N. Y.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

"THESE" Are Pre-Inventory SALE DAYS

EDWARDS

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E. W. Edwards & Son Syracuse—Rochester—Buffalo

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TURKISH PAPER LEADS FIGHT ON COST OF LIVING

Djoumhouriet Startles Constantinople by System of Discounts

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CONSTANTINOPLE—It is said that Constantinople, in the deepest place in the world in which to live. Monopolies are the order of the day, and these, together with the enormous profits exacted by retailers, result in the prices of all articles of primary necessity being absolutely exorbitant.

For months the Turkish press has carried on a campaign against this state of things and the authorities responsible have been begged to consider the people and modify the present procedure, but all to no avail. One newspaper, the Djoumhouriet, which is published in two editions, Turkish and French, exasperated at the indifference of the authorities, decided on an original scheme of advertising which, at the same time, will benefit the public. This scheme consists in obtaining reduced prices on articles of all kinds for readers of the Djoumhouriet. The managing editor of this newspaper has, after enormous trouble and persuasion, prevailed upon about 60 retailers of all descriptions to allow discounts ranging from 3 per cent to 15 per cent to all purchasers at their shops who produce a coupon from his newspaper. Professional men have also promised to support this novel departure by giving their services at greatly reduced fees and one photographer has agreed to knock even 20 per cent off his usual prices.

By taking advantage of this new plan, and working it as it is meant to be worked, one can, the Djoumhouriet maintains, save a whole month's expenses in a year. Of course, one coupon is valid for only one day and can be used in only one shop. It is solemnly advised that readers in making purchases resort to the usual bargaining, and then pull out the coupon trump card and claim the stipulated coupon discount. On the third day of the new scheme the Djoumhouriet had trebled its circulation, and its offices were besieged with would-be discount givers of all kinds and professions.

BELGIAN TRADING IMPROVED IN 1928

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BRUSSELS—Even if one does not include the rich Congo colony, Belgium's trade balance in 1928 has improved 3½ points, as compared with

that of 1927. In 1928 Belgium exported goods to the value of 30,145,000 francs and imported 31,564,000 francs, while in 1927 the exported goods were valued at only 28,697,000 francs, but the imported at 23,139,000 francs. Imports still exceed exports, but the time is approaching when both will be perfectly balanced. Experts have figured out that the Congo trade balance, where exports always exceed imports, ought to raise the Belgian trade balance of 1928 by about two points.

Estonia's Budget for Year 1929-30 Shows Increase

Greater Activity in Maintaining Public Utilities Causes Additional Expense

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
TALLINN, Estonia—The State budget of Estonia for the fiscal year 1929-1930 is balanced at approximately 55,500,000 crowns (about \$5,000,000) as compared with 50,300,000 crowns of the preceding financial year.

The expenditure is distributed among the different Government departments as follows:

Department	Crowns
Ministry of Communications	21,600,000
Ministry of Defense	17,000,000
Ministry of Education	2,000,000
Ministry of Finance	5,700,000
Ministry of Agriculture	5,300,000
Ministry of Works & Pub. Wel.	5,200,000
Public Debt Service	4,700,000
Ministry of Interior	4,000,000
Ministry of Justice	3,300,000
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	1,500,000
Various	1,500,000

The ordinary expenditure is estimated to total at about 80,000,000 crowns. The budget estimates for 1928-1929 amounted to 75,600,000 crowns. The largest item in the expenditure for 1929-1930 falls to the share of the Ministry of Communications, but this item consists of gross figures from which the revenue from state railways and postal services and other sources have to be deducted. The share of the Ministry of Defense is also large and the Government has not seen its way to reduce it to any appreciable extent. The general increase in the ordinary expenditure is due to intensification of state activities for maintenance of new roads, railways, postal facilities, and so on, and the intended increase of salaries of state officials. The extraordinary expenditure is estimated at 2,040,000 crowns out of which 5,600,000 are allocated for the building of new railways, and 4,000,000 crowns for the development and improvement of shipping and telephone service.

The extraordinary revenue is expected to yield 7,000,000 crowns. This last consists of three main items: 1,000,000 crowns to be paid by the Swedish Match Trust on account of the match monopoly; 2,500,000 crowns from the issue of silver coinage, and 4,600,000 crowns being the proceeds of 6 per cent state loan for construction of railways to be realized by the Swedish Match Trust.

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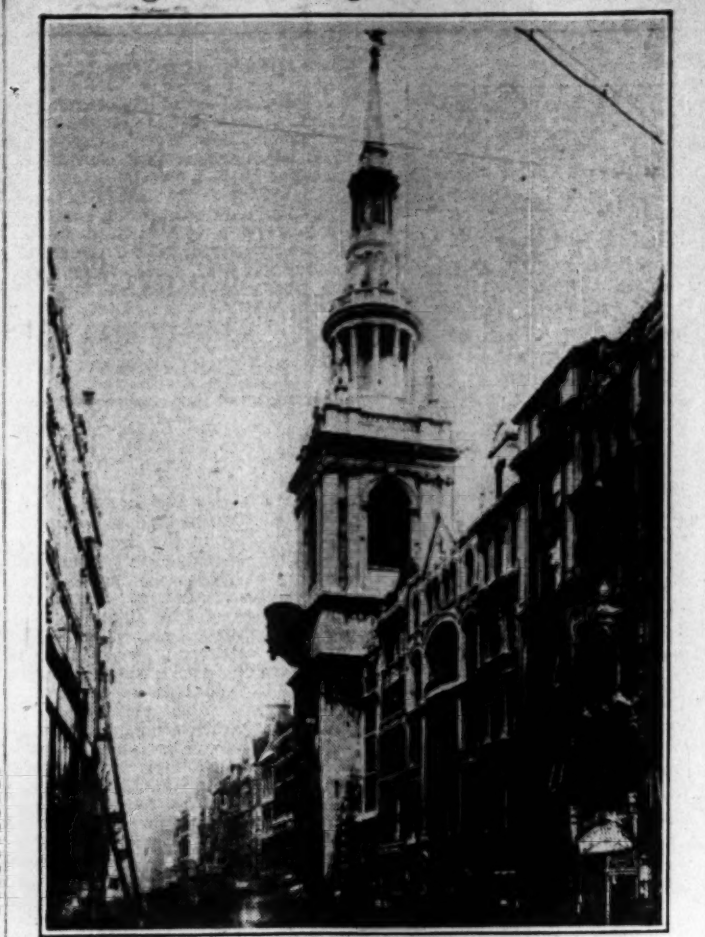
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'Turn Again, Whittington,' Pealed Out Bells



Who Shall Repair Great 'Bells of Bow' Exercises Church Officials in London

Dick Whittington, Thrice Lord Mayor, Could Not Today Hear the Famous Prophecy Peal Forth From Cheapside, Because the Bells Are Silent

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—The famous Bow Bells of Cheapside that cheered the discouraged Dick Whittington and called him back to become Lord Mayor of London 500 years ago, have ceased to ring and the local authorities are disputing with the Ecclesiastical Commissioners as to whose duty it is to find funds to repair them.

The original bells of Bow Church disappeared in the great fire of London in 1666. New ones were set up in the existing building which was erected by Sir Christopher Wren in 1680. These were replaced in the middle of the eighteenth century by a set of 10, which have been rung regularly up to the present stoppage. It is on record that they were first rung in a long peal in 1758 on the twenty-fifth birthday of George III. In the medieval London of wooden houses Bow Bells were rung for curfew (cover fire) every night to prevent conflagration when the inhabitants were asleep. The bells served also to guide late home-comers through the water-logged meadows of what is now Mayfair in the short winter evenings between Michaelmas, Sept. 29, and Lady Day, March 25. Later on they served the purpose, important to apprentices in the ancient London city companies, of announcing the hour that work was to cease.

"Oranges and Lemons,"
Say the bells of St. Clements,
"Lead me five farthings,"
Say the bells of St. Martin's,
"When will you pay me?"
Say the bells of Old Bailey;
"When I grow rich,"
Say the bells of Shoreditch;
"When will that be?"
Say the bells of St. Dunstons;
"When will that be?"
Say the bells of Bow.

Thus rhymes an old English dore in the cadence of the bells. The question is now being asked why the bells of Bow Church, the legacy of John Donne, mercer, who in 1472 left tenements in Hosier Lane—"to the maintenance of Bow Bells, the same to be rung as aforesaid."

Snow and Ice of Lofty Jungfrauoch Surround High Altitude Researchers
Gift From Rockefeller Fund Endows Station in Switzerland—Railway Climbing to Height of 11,500 Feet Places Observers in Close Touch With Supply Base

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
GENEVA—Thanks to a grant of 185,332 francs (Swiss) from the John D. Rockefeller Fund, the high altitude scientific research station on the Jungfrauoch in Switzerland has now been endowed with the sum which was required for its installation. Of the total sum of 517,500 francs the remainder has been contributed by the Jungfrau Railway and the Wengen Alp Railway Companies, the Kaiser Wilhelm Fund in Berlin, and by various individuals including Professor Guyer-Zeller. The necessary sum for the maintenance of the institute has also been guaranteed for 15 years.

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sum tree and a green mound, the crown over all emphasizing the fact that Canberra is an Imperial capital city. The supporters of the shield are two swans, the Australian black swan and a white swan suggesting the White Australia policy and the association of a white race with the original black race. The White Rose of York is included to associate His Royal Highness the Duke of York, who visited Australia to inaugurate the city. The motto translated means, "For the King, the Law, and the People."

New Zealand Exercises Wide Powers in Samoa

Dominion's Mandate Over the Island Is Absolute, Nothing Being Fixed

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AUCKLAND, N. Z.—"Paradoxical as it may seem, the Parliament of New Zealand has greater legislative power over mandated Samoa than it has over New Zealand itself.

"We have not yet realized the extent of our authority," said Prof. R. M. Algie, professor of law in the Auckland University College, in a recent address to members of the Society of the Law of New Zealand. Algie said that the guiding note of the mandatory system adopted after the war was that it should be no "lawyer's document," but a "man-to-man" agreement, and as a result the terms of mandates were the most loosely drawn national agreements ever promulgated.

Of the three classes of mandates, that under which New Zealand held Samoa was the most absolute. There was nothing to fix the term of the mandate, no presumably it was irrevocable. There was no machinery to provide for the punishment of New Zealand should she fail to report to the League or be neglectful in her administration.

Though New Zealand had not in law annexed Samoa, Parliament was empowered to legislate for Samoa as if it were part of the Dominion. In fact, the New Zealand Parliament had plenary authority over Samoa—legislative power without limit, unless it were exercised in a form repugnant to common justice. On the other hand, parliamentary power within the Dominion was kept within the borders of the Constitution.

Those being the facts, continued the professor, he could not understand why New Zealand was so half-hearted and lax in the discharge of its mandate. It was amazing that there could be any part of the Empire plainly flouting the law. Such people must be taught obedience, and a government which did not compel it was no government at all. It would be monstrous if Samoa proved to be the only exception to successful British administration the world over.

BELGIAN COAL TRADE OUTLOOK FAVORABLE

New Outlets Have Been Found for By-Products

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BRUSSELS—Belgium's coal industry is making considerable strides ahead this year, after a crisis had undermined it for nearly two years. The British coal miners' strike had proved rather profitable for Belgium coal; but as soon as the strike was over, coal prices in Belgium began to go down and important quantities of coal were stocked up.

The Belgian expert to overcome the coal crisis was to adopt a program which would open a new outlet for coal and its by-products. The colliers, first of all, began to collaborate more closely with the chemical and electrical industry. Secondly, they reorganized production thoroughly so as to produce at less cost and furnish coal at normal prices. Several coke ovens and factories to recover by-products were built. The sale of coal was centralized, and new markets opened up for coal. All in all, without being too optimistic, it may be said that the future now looks brighter for the Belgian coal mines.

BELGIAN IRON INDUSTRY GETS BIG RAIL ORDERS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BRUSSELS—The Belgian iron industry has received an order from the Belgian railways for 100 open trucks, as well as an order for 100 closed cars for the Egyptian railways. This industry has also been successful in heading the competition of 150 fruit cars for the railways of South America and 300 for Brazil.

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LEAGUE TO AID 200,000 REFUGEES IN SELF-SUPPORT

Council Advised to Continue High Commissariat Work for Another Decade

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
GENEVA—There are still about 200,000 Russian and Armenian refugees who are unable to find employment, and it was to consider what could be done with these people that the League of Nations Advisory Commission on Refugees met at Geneva recently. It had instructions to wind up, if possible, the work of the High Commissariat for Refugees, which was appointed with Dr. Fridtjof Nansen as its president to control and co-ordinate the refugee services. But in the circumstances this could not be done, and the Advisory Commission found itself compelled to recommend the Council of the League of Nations to carry on the work of the Commissariat for another 10 years at least.

Work has been found for refugees all over the world, from Yugoslavia to Australia, France having absorbed the largest number of them into her peasant population. Some 8,000 Armenians have settled in Syria, and more money can be found in addition to the generous contributions of the French authorities, the remaining 32,000 Armenians in the refugee camps of Syria will be provided with land or work in urban quarters of this mandated area. Some of the refugees have gone as far as South America.

Dr. Nansen still hopes to find the means for settling 10,000 Armenians in their mother country, the Republic of Erivan, which is under Soviet control, and the League of Nations has voted 50,000 Swiss francs to meet the administrative expenses of this work. Dr. Nansen at the close of the war faced the problem of repatriating nearly half a million prisoners, of whom he succeeded in restoring no fewer than 430,000 to their homes.

There remained 1,000,000 Russian refugees scattered throughout China and Eastern Europe, and some 300,000 Armenians crying for assistance. Then came the expulsion of the Greeks from Asia Minor, and Dr. Nansen was again sent to the rescue. Finally the League drew up a detailed plan for the settlement of these refugees, who numbered nearly 1,000,000 in Greece, helping the Greek Government to raise money for that purpose. The great work of resettling these Greeks has now been accomplished, and of the other refugees not more than 200,000 remain unemployed, while 70,000 of those who cannot work have still to be maintained.

Australia Facing Another Deficit

Heavy Shortage in Customs Revenue Shown in Treasurer's Returns

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CANBERRA, Australia—From the federal revenue returns for 10 months of the financial year it seems inevitable that the Treasurer, Dr. Earle Page, will have to announce a heavy deficit when he presents his budget to Parliament in August. Estimates of the extent of the deficit vary between £2,000,000 and £4,000,000, but in view of the shortage of £2,530,000

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Scottish Route Turns From Ship to Motor Service

Tourists to West Highlands to Miss Trip in Canal on Way to Oban

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
GLASGOW—Following up their proposals for reorganizing steamer and train services to and from the West Highlands, David Macbrayne, Ltd., Glasgow, have decided to discontinue their steamer service through the Crinan Canal, and from Crinan to Oban, and to substitute for it a fleet of new motorcoaches between Ardrishale and Oban. This announcement will be received with regret by tourists all the world over, for the peaceful, unburied progress through the canal and the sail in open waters to Oban were not the least of the joys of the "Royal Route."

The firm will, however, continue to run gleamers on the Caledonian Canal, but motorcoaches will be run several times daily between Fort Augustus and Inverness, and between the Falls of Foyer and Inverness, and these will take the place of the mail steamers on Loch Ness. The arrangements now made also provide for a wholly new one-day excursion from Glasgow to Oban and back—by steamer, motorcoach and train.

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Architecture—Books—News of Music

Color in Bank Buildings

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

American banks that seemed for a long time the appointed guardians of Greek architecture no less than of their depositors' cash show signs of seeking modern expression. Three old established banking firms in Detroit have recently expanded into new quarters, and in accordance with the new trend not one hint of the Corinthian or the Ionic can be found in any nook or corner of any of them.

The most astonishing of the three is the Union Trust Company's skyscraper now receiving finishing touches. It is as gay as a May morning, yet with a basis of reasonableness and strength. Inside and out it has no inhibitions save the dictates of material and use.

Making a deposit becomes an adventure into a modern Aladdin's cave. From afar down the narrow financial street beckons a color-topped tower of orange-red brick, gold and black banded in the angular design that the use of bricks implies. The portal, with its ceramic tiles of yellow, buff and blue in a half dome resting on solid dolomite stone bases, promises more brightness within.

If the depositor came into the bank with any feeling of carrying out a routine task, it must certainly drop from him in the lobby. Here are staccatoes of color—brick-shaped staccatoes—hanging above gorgeously toned walls.

The decoration implies the skyscraper. The designs are the angular profile of the set-back building, sometimes upright as seen in the buildings themselves, sometimes inverted. Yet everywhere the step is the motive, and whatever ornament there is follows this line.

Red African marble, lustrous and richly veined, warms the lower part of the lobby walls and is made more powerful in its effect by a base of shining black marble. The ceiling is a vault of primary colors in tile. The recesses where high-powered elevators smoothly perform their duties, and in stained glass windows of the same undiluted hues.

The center of interest in the lobby is above the information desk, a piece of furniture designed in the utmost simplicity of the modern style where the wood's the thing. There gleams a glass mosaic design with the motto of the institution glittering in the brave colors of the ceramic entrance. Below it play tiny red, blue and white lights, a device intended to show the progress of the elevators in their up and down course, but actually furnishing a new element of decoration, namely, color in motion.

The lobby, of course, is only a prelude to the great banking room. The banking hall is visible from the entrance through a stunning silver grille whose function seems not so much to shut off the room as to make a graceful pattern on space. It, too, carries out the skyscraper pattern and does it with admirable lightness.

Inside the hall as without the platinum colored—Monel metal is used with effect for utility and decoration and is also a further balance for the strong colors. Banking windows are formed of it. The dominant decoration in the banking room,

however, is the rounded ceiling, its plaster, stained sand color and adorned in silver, gold and terra-cotta red in combination with blue the tint of a deep Italian sky for accent. Artificial light comes through diffusing glass which forms a part of the design of the ceiling.

Throughout the first 16 stories, which are used for banking purposes, the motives of the main floor can be found repeated with consistency, even to the furniture which was made according to the suggestions of the designer of the building and to the window hangings. As a result the directors of this daring institution sit on modern chairs and do their business around a modern table.

Wirt C. Rowland, of the firm of Smith, Hinchman & Grylls of Detroit, has decidedly interesting reasons for his departure from tradition in this edifice. He feels it is entirely an outgrowth of the conditions he was given. The commission came from a man who himself departed from the idea of conservatism in banking and stood for the new trend of making the bank imply service for all, a banker who uses an airplane to go about his business in other cities.

Frank W. Blair, this executive, agreed to brick as the material. Brick gave rise to the idea of using color that should make the soft orange-red tone of that material count. It also implied, or Mr. Rowland would say, demanded, angular designs for decoration.

"The building settled our style," is the way he puts it. "A man is not as big as a building; the architect has no right to force his personal ideas upon it."

Once the plans began to evolve, he said, the man who worked with him to carry them out caught the enthusiasm engendered by the idea. Some of the vivacity of the building may be explained by this zest that went into its making.

Mr. Rowland has the faculty of looking at the edifice with detachment. "It shrieks color," he says. He feels that was necessary to make "a bite on the public consciousness." There has been too much fear of criticism about such things. If to some the building seems ultra modern, to its designer it is "about 20 years behind the times."

The designer thinks color is necessary in modern buildings. Why? Because color is easily comprehended. We no longer live in a leisurely age, nor do we move on streets from which it is possible to contemplate intricate and minute sculptural detail. What we see we must see quickly in passing and the impression must be immediate, strong and complete. Color has this vital power.

Mr. Rowland chose his colors for certain values. He picked orange-red brick for the body of the building "because orange is recognized as a color which gives greatest solidity to wall surfaces at the greatest distance."

Up to the seventh story many colors appear in the decoration. Above that story, they are reduced to four, orange of the brick, black, white and gold. Too many hues used in heights which must necessarily be viewed always from a distance would blend into a nondescript gray, said Mr. Rowland.

The height of the skyscraper determined also the decorative design. The stepped forms used throughout found their source in the natural way of piling brick. Sharper than curves and modeling, they could be seen at a long range. By the same reasoning, many of the arches in the upper surface were formed by the meeting of two 60-degree angles in

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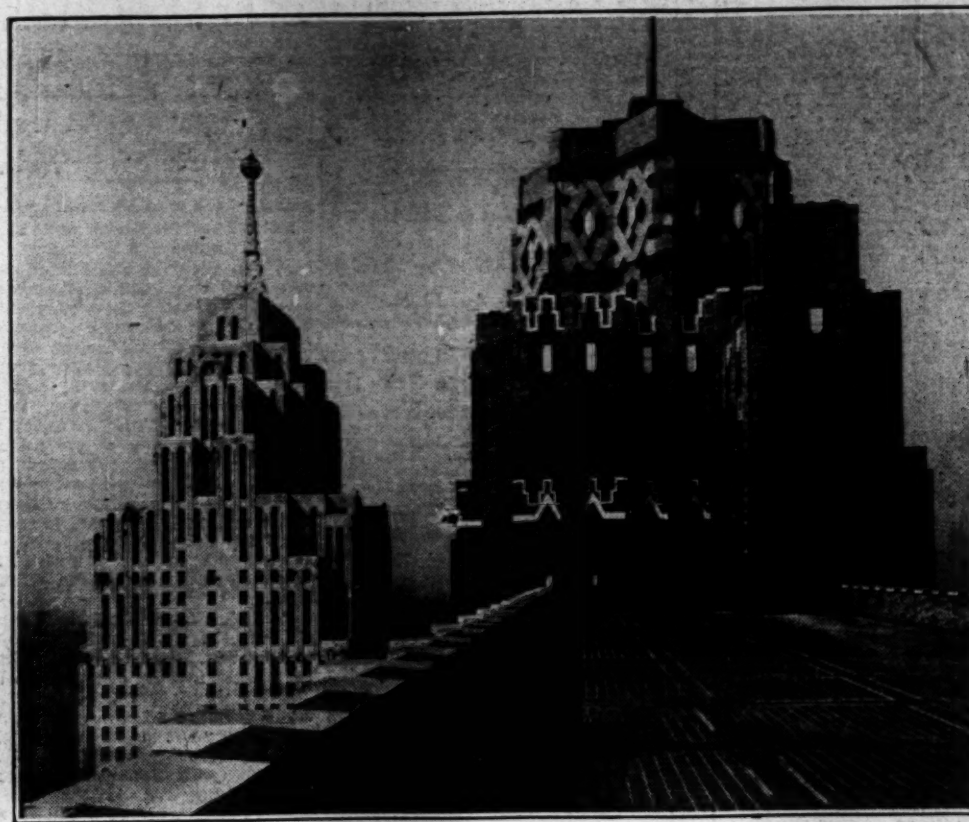
BUFFALO, N. Y.
The Archways Restaurant
A. Thew
Luncheon 11 to 2:30, \$50
Dinner 2 to 3 P. M., \$75, \$1.00
Sunday Dinner, 12 to 2 P. M., \$75, \$1.00, \$1.50

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For the Gun in
Luncheon, Tea and Dinner
101 DELAWARE AVENUE

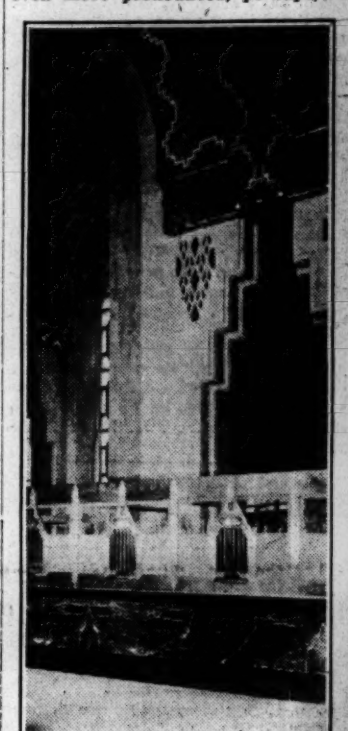
SKYSCRAPING NEIGHBORS IN DETROIT



Left—The Penobscot Building. Right—Top of Union Trust Building.

order to obtain strength of contrast and a long range of visibility.

Not only in the minor decorations, but in the very shape of the building itself and in the pattern of its whole exterior surface is evident a new idea in design. The effect is even more pronounced, perhaps, in



Photograph by Grossman Knowling Lehr, Inc.
UNION TRUST BUILDING
INTERIOR
Counter Screen in Main Banking Room, Silver Metal With Black and Gray Marble.

the new Penobscot Building across the street, also designed by Mr. Rowland.

The Penobscot, it should be noted in passing, houses another of the nonclassical banks, the Guardian Detroit. The third is the up-town branch of the First National Bank in Albert Kahn's imposing Fisher Building.

In the Penobscot and the Union Trust, Mr. Rowland has endeavored to make the core of the building appear its strongest part. He has consciously set about to weaken the appearance of the corners instead of making them look like pylons upholding the mass. The Penobscot, with its 47 stories and numerous set-backs, succeeds in giving an admirable impression of strength due to this treatment and to the fact that the steel structure is emphasized in the suggestion of bands running horizontally above every tier of three windows.

D. D. K.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY
HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE
124 W. 43d St.
Mats. Thurs. and Sat. Evens. 8:30.

Journey's End
By R. E. SHERRIFF

MOROSCO Theatre, 45th W. E. Eves. 8:30
Mats. WED. and SAT., 2:30

John Drinkwater's Comedy
BIRD IN HAND
Original Cast, after a year in London

"The Season's Undisputed Masterpiece"

NEW MOON
with EVELYN ROBERT GUS
HERBERT HALLIDAY SHY
Imperial Theatre, 45th St. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

BOSTON
COPLEY Theatre, at 8:30
Positively Last Week
THE MAN WHO
CHANGED HIS NAME
By EDGAR WALLACE
With ERNEST GLANDINING

PROVINCETOWN
Pilgrims' First Landing
100-mile round trip daily
to Cape Cod on large wireless-equipped iron
STEAMSHIP DOROTHY BRADFORD
Round Trip \$21; One Way \$17.75
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State Rooms, Refreshments, Orchestra.

On Record

NOT for more than a decade have any new records been made by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Karl Muck was then leader of the band, and the version of the Fifth Symphony, which he directed was in its time something of an accomplishment. Since Dr. Muck's day, the orchestra has undergone many changes. For a space it seemed to have lost much of the luster which had made it one of the finest orchestras in the world. Now, under Serge Koussevitzky, it has regained the lost ground. It is only natural, therefore, that considerable interest is attached to the new recordings made during the last season by the band.

Characteristically, perhaps, Mr. Koussevitzky chose a modern work. Yet Stravinsky's "Petrushka" Suite does not seem with the dissonance found in many of the same composer's later writings. The suite runs its course on three Victor records. On the reverse of the third record one finds Stravinsky's "Apollon Musagète," his most recent melodrama. This is gentle, suave music, deftly delineated by the fine body of musicians which now make up the orchestra. The composer sketches in Apollo and the Muses with a classical serenity and loveliness. Such music contrasts sharply with the more vigorous and higher colored measures of "Petrushka."

"Petrushka" begins in jocular mood. The Russian Dance owns a light, airy grace, and through the brisk reading given it the timbres emerge clear and unclouded. Next follows a whimsical, eerie scene, "In Petrushka's Room." Here are set forth contrasting moods. With exquisite clarity the piano limns a fanciful picture. The flute contributes its own soft outlines. Throughout there is a light, lucid tone quality enhancing this delicate bit.

"The Grand Carnival" is a forthright, exultant music. Throughout the carnival mood reigns, expressed by the composer through the medium of a pungent, full orchestration which is never allowed to thicken. The restraint of this disc is exceptional, sharp. Slightly less so is the lumbering, ludicrous capering of the "Bear and the Peasant," which follows. The rhythms and the orchestration here abound in humorous turns. The wind instruments pursue one another through a series of head-

long phrases. "The Dance of the Coachman and Groom" carries on the full, lusty rhythms of the peasants' antics. The firm, regular ictus invites the listener, be he ever so sophisticated, to join in this Russian holiday. Concluding the suite comes the "Masqueraders," a series of tonal sketches, a succession of musical caricatures.

While, of course, one can hardly hope to capture in mechanical confines the full sweep and sonority of a Symphony Hall performance, nevertheless the "Petrushka" does reflect to a high degree the present standards of the Boston Orchestra. Music better fitted, technically speaking, to display the range and virtuosity of its players, Mr. Koussevitzky could hardly have chosen. And from the point of view of record manufacture these discs stand on a level with the best available registrations, European or American.

C. S. B.

Books in Brief Review

The Short Stories of H. G. Wells (Garden City, N. Y., Doubleday, Doran, \$5) contains, in 1015 pages of good type on opaque paper, the 63 short stories of H. G. Wells. The volume is of convenient size, not too bulky, easily opened and easily handled, a masterpiece of good commercial book-making. In it are all the "old favorites" and many others that have never been "favorites" nor to speak frankly, have deserved to be. Marital's epigram to the effect that in any collection there are some good things, more bad things, and most mediocre things holds good of Mr. Wells' short stories. There is no particular justification for reprinting such feeble and outmoded satire as "In the Modern Vein" or so insignificant a sketch as "A Catastrophe," other than the desire for completeness. As it is, we accept the mediocre and the bad for the sake of the good. And how good the good still is! Stories that we have not looked into for years are found to be as fresh and "convincing" as on the day when first we made their acquaintance.

"The Magic Shop"—that wonderful little study in the unexplained weird; "The Empire of the Ants"—strange of all products of Mr. Wells' youthful biological studies; "The Land Ironclads"—a celebrated anticipation

of the invention of military "tanks"; "The Grizzly Folk" and "A Story of the Stone Age"—products of contemporary interest in pre-history and fore-runners of Mr. Wells' "Outline"; "The New Accelerator" and "The Time-Machine"—masterly examples of Mr. Wells' mechanical fairy tales in which, once grant the premise, events develop with such unerring and startling logic; "The Truth about Pycraft"—genial farce. Here is a rich plenty of good things for the sake of which we are willing to read those other stories in which Mr. Wells sinks to the level of his own imitators. The publishers have done well in collecting together these minor works of this celebrated writer.

BURNETT'S VANILLA ALMOND and MINT Extracts

A "born cook" wrote this recipe book

to tell you just the right amount and kind of flavoring she uses in every recipe to make doubly delicious desserts. It's amazing the difference just a half-teaspoonful makes. Of course you are using the best pure natural fruit flavor... Burnett's for the discriminating since 1847. Joseph Burnett Co., 437 D St., Boston, Mass.

Send 10¢ for this book — contains tested-for-flavor recipes for homemade ice-cream and other delicious desserts.

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London Concerts

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London
ISOLDE MENGES and Harold Samuel, continuing their recitals at Aeolian Hall, on May 23 gave a program packed with musical delights. It contained Bach's Sonata in A major, Brahms's Sonata in D minor, Dvořák's seldom-played Sonata in F major and Schubert's "Rondo Brillante." Here, as at the previous recital, one felt there was equality between the players in nobility of perception and musical sensitivity.

But the violinist's tone, beautiful though it is, was too fine-drawn to make her playing balance the controlled warmth of the pianist in the richly written score of the Brahms Sonata. Brahms calls for breadth as well as loveliness.

On the other hand the combination of these players was ideal in eighteenth century music. Isolde Menges's bowing was like a visible expression of the sounds she produced—firm, delicate, clean. Bach's A major Sonata had a beautiful performance. Harold Samuel accompanied Isolde Menges's violin with a spontaneous art that concealed the fact he was abrogating half the tonal weight of the pianoforte in the interests of the music. A quality distinguishing his playing from that of most pianists is his command of an effortless cantabile (soft, full and as sustained as a violin) without the use of the pedal. This produced unusual continuity of effect.

Novel Treatment

No one supposes that words can reproduce a musical performance. Yet it is worth trying to set down some of the points observed. First then, this A major Sonata is usually regarded as a duet between violin and piano. Isolde Menges and Harold Samuel rightly treated it as a three-part invention in which the violin, the right and left hands of the clavier part were the three independent performers. They combined the separate counterpoints into unity of purpose without loss of individual character.

The subtle differences of individuality which Harold Samuel infused into the bass (left hand) and treble (right hand) in the three-part counterpoint were a constant source of interest. Generally the violin occupied the position of a first soprano, intarsiating its melody with those of its fellows in the counterpoint. But in the second movement, Allegro assai, at the point where the arpeggios usually tempt violinists to step forward into virtuosity, Isolde Menges played in such a way that they seemed like a fine mesh of sound linking together the long pedal note in the bass of the piano with the epical sequence (drawn from the main subject) which is given by the right hand in the clavier part.

The first and third movements (Andante) were played with a quietude of pace which admitted full freedom for expression but which never dragged. In both movements a soft tone was employed which resembled a singer's "voix blanche." The ornaments were beautifully turned and

matched between the players, especially the shake which is a feature of the first movement. Lightness, grace and resilience were employed for the Finale, instead of the square, hard, tramping crotchets one so frequently hears. Just after the double bar came an effect almost too subtle for description. Harold Samuel allowed an infinitesimal freedom in rhythm to the right-hand part against the even progress of the bass. It was not rubato in its common form, but it was enchanting in the vitality and spontaneity it imparted to the music.

Society of Women Musicians
Some striking examples of modern music and some useful speeches and discussions on the subject were heard at the recent meeting of the Society of Women Musicians. On May 22 an evening reception had a program of Hungarian music. This was performed by the Hungarian artists Irène de Marik, Geza Frid (piano), Paul Hermann (cello) and Katharine Eggar, the English woman composer, who took the piano in Dohnányi's Koncertstück in D for cello and piano. There is something liberal, free and fierce about nationalistic Hungarian music. Dohnányi often misses this. Perhaps he does so by intention, but the fact remains that his Koncertstück in D follows the school of Brahms in construction and the school of Bruch in melody. At the hands of Mr. Hermann and Katharine Eggar it received a first-rate performance.

Virtually all the rest of this two-hour program was uncompromisingly modern. Irène de Marik played the Suite for Pianoforte and Nine Old Hungarian Dance Songs by Béla Bartók and five short pieces by Kodály with that hard brilliance which the compositions demand. Her playing recalled Bartók's own in performing his works. Mr. Hermann once again achieved a tour de force by playing Kodály's Sonata for violoncello alone. The work lasts half an hour; in the course of that time it draws upon every resource of the cello, known and unknown. For his own solos he gave a Romance by Welner and an Introduction and Allegro by himself. Judged singly, each work was interesting; their cumulative effect was surprising. Modern Hungarian music has developed an energy that almost bewilders more tranquil nations.

M. M. S.
A Kósán picture, in a hand-carved frame, has been given to the Murray Warner Museum of Fine Arts, at the University of Oregon, by Mrs. Murray Warner, who purchased it recently in the Orient. The picture is so tiny as to be scarcely visible to the unaided eye. A tiny tree with the peony, "King of Flowers," at its base, is the subject of the picture, which is done on a golden tan background, and mounted on blue and gold brocade.

A picture play occupies every theater this is open on Broadway way, New York City, from Fortieth Street to Fifty-ninth Street.



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THE HOME FORUM

On Knowing What One Can Do

"I CANNOT write," says my unknown correspondent in a letter that lies before me, "but I can drive." The words are modest, kindly intended, and no doubt exact. The writer of them, who invites me to take various automobile rides through the Bronx and along the Hudson, can scarcely have foreseen what reflections the words would arouse in one who can neither drive nor write.

The rides to which I am thus invited would be enjoyable not only because I should have an expert at the wheel but because I should have a good companion. People who can do one thing well, and who know that they can do it, are always pleasant company. They are at peace with themselves, and therefore with all the rest of the world; they have a core of solid strength, a central self-confidence which is consistent with modesty to which they can return as to a fortress. We are always fond of these fortunate people and like to go for rides with them. Nothing but the three thousand miles of ocean that lie between me and New York City could prevent me from accepting this delightful invitation.

All my days I have been wishing that I had some one to whom I could turn for advice. I should like to have a friend of mine whose face I have never seen. I should like to see how slight or trifling the accomplishment might be if only it were perfect in its kind, for I do not want it for purposes of social display. I should like to be able to say to myself: "It is true that I am not much of a conversationalist, but I can play the Jews-harp." It would do me good if I could assert: "I admit that I have forgotten all the little Greek I ever knew, but in the matter of tight-rope walking I yield to no one." The confidence I should gain from such an assurance would extend, I believe, into other fields, sustaining a self-respect for which at present there seems to be no adequate warrant. And I am convinced that almost any accomplishment in which I could lose myself would serve the turn. If I were given the choice, to be sure, I should like to play the violin with consummate skill, but, failing this, a thorough knowledge of Egyptian hieroglyphics would do, or great cleverness in pitching quoits, or perfect confidence in driving a car, or even an absolute assurance that I know how to write an essay.

As matters actually stand with me, however, such abilities as I possess are scattered meagerly over a dozen different trades, professions, sports, and hobbies. (Surely there is no inverted egotism and no self-abasement in this confession, for my situation is typical of millions; it is by no means peculiar to me but representative.) Like the wandering minstrel in Gilbert and Sullivan's opera, I am "a thing of rags and patches," utterly ignorant of few subjects, perhaps, but thoroughly conversant with none. When I ask myself where it is that I come to a focus and burn with the intensity of concentrated power I find no answer. The result is that all my effort is tentative, exploratory, experimental. I am forever saying, "Let me see, now, whether I can do this thing," and I do not know whether any given task lies within my power until it is finally abandoned or else accomplished. The precious sense of mastery does not arise in me after a few successes, or after a thousand.

Yet there are people who have it, and perhaps a good many of them—happy and companionable people whom we all like because they are at peace with themselves. Their special skill is likely to consist in those more or less mechanical processes which are repeated indefinitely, processes in which a novel element seldom arises and in which, therefore, practice may indeed "make perfect." And this is the reason why we find the sense of mastery so often among artisans and so seldom among artists: after a shoemaker has made a thousand pairs of shoes he has learned how to make them once and for all, and need only repeat himself; a cooper learns eventually how to make barrels; but there is an important sense in which it may be said that even the greatest poet never learns to make poems. Acrobats and jugglers often show the serenity that comes to those who achieve perfection at one point, but dancers and actors never do.

Happiest of all, perhaps, are those who carry the precision of the artisan into the fields of art. I shall never forget the pleasure I once took in watching a master-goldsmith at his work. Day after day, and for ten hours of every day, he sat at his window on the Ponte Vecchio in Florence, shaping flowers out of bits of gold and silver. Every motion of his hands had the unhesitating precision of machinery, and his face was that of a happy man who had found his work in the world and who knew that he could do it. Not one of the great artists of Florence, I think, has ever had just that happiness or that assurance—not even Andrea del Sarto whom Vasari and Browning maligned by calling him "the perfect painter." After several visits to my goldsmith's window I discovered that he did exactly the same things day after day, and then I did not wonder that his execution was perfect and his face serene. Yet it was a pleasure to watch him at work, and that is what no one could ever say of an essayist. Flowers of gold and silver are made by those who know how, but essays are made by those who are merely learning. For what does the word "essay" mean? An effort, a trial, an attempt; no more than that, and nothing else. The essayist is always attempting tasks which he feels may be beyond his powers. Goldsmiths and acrobats and expert drivers of cars do what they can do.

Although this sense of mastery is denied to me, I can take pleasure in doing a mildly useful thing, no doubt—in observing those who have it. Thus I like to watch professional baseball players but not professional players of tennis, for these never attain conscious perfection. Dr. Johnson's assertion that he was "a dab" at a preface or an introduction I find always refreshing. I like to remember Albrecht Dürer's remark about one of his engravings: "It cannot be better done, and also this single word spoken by Donatello when he stood back from his just completed statue: 'Speak!' When Sir Andrew Aguecheek declares to Sir Toby that he can do certain fantastic dancing steps simply as well as any man in Illyria, my heart goes out to him. Everyone, I think, feels a certain admiring affection for those people who have felt their way to their abilities; but always it is with confidence that charms us and not their skill. The child who has never experienced failure and who therefore is capable of anything delicate and high work, and who lights up in this way as more than any adult, and perhaps the confidence of adults is pleasing chiefly because we feel that it is essentially childlike.

The greatest work of the world has been done, it would seem, by those who have felt their way to their talent for their tasks. The piano player in the cabaret never doubts his ability, but we are told that Paderewski was found in tears on the eve of his first concert in London, repeating over and over, "I cannot play the piano." Thomas Carlyle seems to have written his forty volumes in the firm conviction that he did not know how to write and that he would never be able to learn. Emerson never wrote a line of verse, apparently, with clear conviction that it was what it should be. The sense of mastery is found among artists of lower rank, in those whose work is mechanical, in those of technique take the place of original thought. If we can believe anything that Hervey Cellini says of himself, he had it, but Michael Angelo, vastly a greater man, had it not. Birket Foster was convinced that he could paint good pictures, as indeed he could; Turner was always wondering whether he could do so, and trying to make sure. Alexander Pope knew very well that he could write poetry, but I do not think that any calm certainty of that sort was ever attained by Shakespeare. Think of that supreme poet sitting down to his work on Hamlet. No such thing as he vaguely planned had ever been done before, by him or by any other man. Every stroke was tentative, exploratory, groping, as the work of an artist must always be. He had written twenty plays and more than a hundred sonnets, but he had not learned to write.

O. S.

Warrior Robin

I never knew a warrior.
However brave and strong,
Who dared to try his fortune with
A scimitar of song.

But once I heard a robin,
Before the dark was gone,
Take three shrill notes and go
Against
The elemental dawn.

BRAND STORM.

The Hame-Ganging

You ask me, lass, where I fall
I wad be,
And sure but your heart might
ken,
Ye might read it clear in the glint
o' my e'e,
I wad wish to be hame in the
glen.

I am dreaming the while o' the
rowans sae red,
And the waters sae white and sae
strong,
And there gangs a beating like bells
through my head,
The lil o' the blackbird's song.

The heather grows deep on the
purple hills
And sae moving and sweet is the
air
I'd be breathing it fain, and be done
with all ill
Could I feel the soft rain on my
hair.

There's feet a treading the springy
grass
Sae firm and sae blithe as they
come,
And there's things we muse on some-
times, lass,
That grip the heart, and it's dumb.
—ENNIS MAY, in "Pansies."



The Streets of Baghdad.

Photograph by Marc T. Greene

My Desert

To some a desert may be a barren
filled with loneliness—
Just an empty waste.
That needs the hand of man.

But my desert is a refuge
From the traffic of tongues;
A sacred sanctuary;
An holy temple;
Where I may worship God
In songs of solitude.

The age-old cactus speaks to me
Of courage and fortitude,
Of patience and persistence;
The lowly sagebrush and greasewood
Show meekness and humility;
The sweet flowering mesquite
Breathes out the richness of grati-
tude;
The majestic sunsets
Express the beauty of holiness;
And high over all
Broods the vastness,
The grandeur,
The eternal stillness
Of the infinite.

NANCY B. TOMLINSON.

Udaipur

The next wonderful thing to record
is Udaipur the beautiful, and how a
Rajput Prince was stirred to grant
an interview to one of his guests.
It happened in this wise.

H. E. H. the Maharana of Udaipur
is the most aristocratic of all the
Rajput princes. His capital of
Udaipur, over two thousand feet
above sea level, set like a jewel amid
wooded hills, is the most beautiful,
his palaces, the most surprising
monuments of delight to the eye.
These great structures of stone and
marble tower over the town, rising
like sheer precipices from an ex-
quisite lake. They ramble over miles
of ground in a series of courts and
terraces and high walls and acres of
masonry. Elephants still stand in
rows at the entrance court and cam-
els in ranks thrust out their super-
cilious underlips at the stream of
palace life that flows by on foot,
muleback and horseback. This lake
is usually some noble on a foot,
gayly caparisoned, Rajput saddle,
passing to or from his daily duty of
saluting his Chief, thus maintaining
an ancient custom of the East.

Here is the India of long ago.
When the superintendent of the
Guest House met me at the station
one beautiful day in February and
a princely carriage scattered pedes-
trians in every direction to make
room for the narrow streets. I re-
vealed in the thing I had come to see
—the East, living its own life—dust,
dogs, donkeys, cows, half-naked
babies, bazaars, scarlet, orange and
blue, in the streets, in the courts,
in the women. There was a sense
of black in men's garments, in the
shadows; and black of the elephants,
looming up suddenly and danger-
ously in a narrow turn. A carriage
is to a laden elephant what a peanut
is to a pumpkin. When we met a
chain of the huge beasts carrying
great timbers, they backed out of the
way without argument.

There was white everywhere, on
the people, the walls, and the white
glare of the road. White dust floated
in clouds behind us as we left the
crowded streets of the town and
sped past the Post and Telegraphs,
and the Hotel, which I noted with
that species of thankfulness known
to the traveler who is spared the
doubtful hospitality of an Eastern
hostelry by being made welcome to
the . . . often magnificent hospi-
tality of an Indian Prince.

Then the carriage began to mount
a fine, modern road to a large, up-
to-date palace above Pichola Lake.
It is intended for a residence of the
Heir Apparent, I believe, but is
meanwhile devoted to entertaining
the Maharana's guests. It was fur-
nished in Anglo-Indian style. My
large bedroom had a veranda sitting
room which was a continual joy of
sparkling blue waters below, azure
skies and fleecy clouds above, and
beyond the Suljangan (hill) and
Suljan Palace, set in emerald forest.
—From "Yes, Lady Sahib," by GRACE
THOMPSON REYNOLDS.

In Praise of Water

Of all the dear familiar things
among which we have worked and
played from our cradles perhaps
nothing has contributed so much
toward sheer joy and vigorous
development as water. From the
baby who shrieks his delight at a
running tap, and the infant who
clutches determinedly at the sides
of his bath, and the mudlark who
fills his jam jar with tadpoles or
launches a paper armada on the
perilous flood of the village brook,
to the man who labors with stones
and spade to make a pond in his
tiny garden—water has been a never
failing inspiration and delight.

Like all good things, it is free to
all. The measure of a man's delight
in it is the measure of his bounty.
There is no intrinsic difference be-
tween the fountain in the castle
garden and the "waterfall" that the
village boys make with sticks and
stones during the hot noons. Indeed
the princess will always slip off to
dabble her royal fingers when she
may, if the old story books know
anything of the ways of princesses.
For they tell of one who lost her
golden ball, playing at the castle
fountain when she should have been
cogitating over the royal arithmetic
books, and who was triended by a
frog who swam up with the golden
toy safe clutched in little bowed
arms. And the truant escaped from
school will launch the Golden Hind
on her lonely voyage and blow Co-
lumbus across the western waters
with no sense of limitation at all.
A piece of orange peel, judiciously
pressed down, will transform a pud-
dle to the Spanish Main, such a
shrewd eye has water toward Ed-
ucation!

And, grown beyond the idle of
truant hall holidays, in how many
ways does water set out to retain
our love and allegiance! There are
always small boys to go tadpooping
with—or to hold up by the chin
while they fling out slippery arms
and legs—or to go adventuring with
the stream's source through jung-
les of meadowweet and forests of
long-hanging willow, fording and
wading and tumbling and splashing,
coming upon reed-warbler and
dragon fly, surprising whole fami-
lies of water rats, and so home to
jam tarts and junket, having charted
another river for the family atlas!

Like a jewel, water has a facet
for every beholder. Is your delight
in the strong and mighty—in open
spaces under the great skies? Then
are spread out the great oceans, and
the blue of the sea, and the white of
the cliffs, or from illimitable tumbling
waters little wavelets, like small
mischievous hands, reach out to-
ward the sand castles the children
have made. At the other extreme
this same water, transported by fair
cloud galleons under the far blue
skies, will dream under hazel
bushes and beneath the frises, a re-
mote stream in which even the shy-
est bird will dip his feathers. It will
grow to a great river and speed tall
ships toward the sea—will rock
them by night as it rocks the awns
dreaming on the upper reaches; will
come lapping at quay-side and dock
wall, bringing treasure on every
tide.

Among the hills and upon the
moorlands are spread out tarn and
lake, dewpond and burn. Here the
wild deer comes down, the hare
breaks the hazy print of his feet in
the dew-wet grass at morning. Moun-
tain peaks, snow-crowned, far sky
and flying cloud, mirror themselves
in the clear water, bring beauty from
the heights and lay it within hand
reach, did one but stretch an arm
below the surface. Even the farthest
peak, the virgin snow, water
will bring quite close for our delight.
It has no fear of the town or hum-
ble ways. It will send up a spring
beneath the floor of the living room,
and, grown pentent, as suddenly
withdraw it; will lurk in depressions
to serve the little birds; will rush
gurgling and foaming from the
mouth of a hose to make the town

streets like gardens after rain. Best
of all to the soaked and gattered com-
munity, it lies rippling within pond
basin and paddling pool, lapping
against the eager hands that trail a
boat or a stick across its kind
bosom, wrinkling up rows of toes
with a first cold kiss.

It has a treasury ever overflowing,
for all the ends of the earth serve
it, and it knows no bond nor free.
Here is bounty for the thirsty, beauty
all unexpected, joy for all comers.
Here is a fair song over pebbles
and shallow margins, and whispers
about the water lilies as they open,
golden-eyed. With water is comfort
for the hot brow and traveling feet,
with water is adventure and home-
coming. With what insistence it
leans up the harbor wall to hear a
hundred welcoming voices! Even
across all the years between, on
the water, the heart leaps in answer
to the cry with which the old naviga-
tors won through their "passage
perilous," finding open water after
frozen seas, harbor and river mouth
and isthmus. And sometimes we
have followed Captain John Brooke
and his peers when he turned back
within a stone's throw of his open
water because of a timid crew! For
him, and his kin, we say, are fairer
seas than ever sailor knew, and
open water that knows no shore
nor bar!

Nineteen hundred years ago a
woman lingered at a well-head in
talk with one who spoke of living
water. While the eastern sun de-
clined and cool shadows crept from
hilltop and olive grove, came thirst-
ing hearts by twos and threes to
swell the little group, to listen and
ponder that they might thirst no
more. How one of that little band
must have remembered the talk at
the well-head when, in later years,
the vision of the Celestial City
showed him the waters of the River
of Life running between its fair
streets.

Right through thy streets, with
silver sound,
The living waters flow,
And on the banks, on either side,
The trees of life do grow.

Water makes its demands too: de-
mands cleanliness and love of cool
places, of nooks and glades and
wide spaces, of hills under the rain
and dew, of water meadows where
the kingcups are golden and glow-
ing. Of those who would take its
gifts it asks an offering too. Here
must come humility, sincerity, quiet-
ness, the open heart and the atten-
tive eye. In all its manifestations
water is an emblem. It is symbol of
purity, sign of eternal, harmonious
activity, type of humility, it is will-
ing for all service—floats the great
liner and turns the mill wheel with
the same grace, floods the locks to
give low-lying barges a way to-
ward the port and ripples through
some sequestered hamlet to make
enchantment sweet for a score of
children and children's parents with
the same content. The desert itself
blossoms at its coming. Water has
much whereof to tell when we re-
member our leisure to attend.

Throughout all the ages men have
turned to water as type and sign of
eternal good. Even in the familiar
attempt, made so long ago, to tell
the story of true creation, the heart
of man could find no more signifi-
cant thing to say than this: "And
the Spirit of God moved upon the
face of the waters."

Little Gold Boat

The little gold boat of the moon
Sails without jib or spar;
It is wafted all quietly along
By the breathing of each white star.

Or is it that grey-hooded rowers
Pull it out from the night's old shores,
And that there where the heavens
are sparkling
Is the flash of their dipping oars.

A. B. JOHNSON.

Righteous Judgment

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE so-called human mind esti-
mates or judges persons and
things according to whatever
standard it sets up. One of the most
pernicious forms of its judging is de-
structive criticism. A large part of
the conversation that takes place
wherever people are gathered con-
sists of opinions about persons and
things; and frequently these opinions
are of a destructively critical nature.
A dictionary gives as one of the
meanings of the word "criticism," "To
judge severely or censure." Much of
the unhappiness of the world is
caused by this kind of judging. The
state of thought that condemns or
thinks unkindly of others is neces-
sarily one of limitation, for it sees
with clouded vision.

While it is indeed undesirable to
be the object of unkind criticism, the
wrong thoughts are even more
harmful to the one who is harboring
and giving voice to them. Thoughts of
faultfinding, unkindness, and even
hatred—for such is unjust criticism—
react on the wrong-thinker. It has
been truly said, "Hatred is heavier
freight for the shipper than it is for
the consignee." In his Sermon on the
Mount, Jesus said, "For with what
judgment ye judge, ye shall be
judged; and with what measure ye
mete, it shall be measured to you
again." This portrays the inevitable
result of the mortal belief that reac-
tion follows upon action. The truth
of the statement from Proverbs,
"As he thinketh in his heart, so is he,"
is generally conceded; but it
how to think correctly, how to ex-
change wrong thinking for the right
thinking which reflects God, divine
Mind, is a question which follows the
admission to oneself that better
thinking is needed.

Awakening to the realization
that it is not blessed to sit "in the
seat of the scornful," as it is writ-
ten in the first psalm, one turns
away from this phase of wrong think-
ing to which he has been in bondage,
and strives to think constructively.

Shakespeare's
Countryside

In his plays Shakespeare follows
the year all round the calendar and
touches every season with magic.
You feel convinced, from the sym-
pathy, the joyousness, and the in-
imate touches of his country scenes
that he was a rustic at heart, and
that he must have longed, during
those many years when he was win-
ning success in London, to return not
only to his native place—to which
the heart of everyone turns fondly
—but to the meadows, the cornfields,
the hills and dales and the wild
flowers around the town of Stratford-
on-Avon. There again, when spring
was come, to hear "the sweet bird's
note," whether it were "the thrush
with his note so true," "the ouzel
cock so black of hue, with orange
tawny bill," "the wren with little
quill";

"The finch, the sparrow, and the lark,
The plain-song cuckoo gray,"
or better still the joyous outbursts
of the skylarks' songs ("And many
larks are ploughmen's clocks") in
those wide horizons in May; these,
you are certain, were Shakespeare's
ideals. . . .

Shakespeare, be sure, put some-
thing of himself into the character of
Autolycus the pedlar. . . .

"When daffodils begin to peer,
With hey! the doxy over the dale—
Why, then comes in the sweet o' the
year."

For the red blood reigns in the
winter's pale. . . .

The lark that tirra-tirra chants—
With hey! with hey! the thrush
and the jay—
Are summer songs for me and my
aunts,

While we lie tumbling in the
hay. . . .

He returns again and again to the
more idyllic simple flowers of nature
that the gardener takes no account
of. He paints the cowslips in a few
words of close observation. They are
Queen Mab's pensioners—

"The cowslips tall her pensioners be;
In their gold coats spots you see;
Those be rubies, fairy favours,
In those freckles live their savours."

And in every cowslip's ear the fairy
hides a pearl, from her harvest of
dew-drops.

Shakespeare's Warwickshire was
rich—and it is so still, although it
is a very much more enclosed
countryside than in his day—in wild-
flowers; the gillyflower, the wall-
flower that loves the nooks and
crannies of ruined walls as much as
does the jackdaw; the candy-tuft, the
foxglove that still stands like a tall
floral sentinel in many a hedgerow
around Stratford; with many an-
other.

"Here's flowers for you;
Hot lavender, mints, savory, mar-
joram,
The marigold that goes to bed with
the sun."

The "flowers," however, mentioned
in that quotation are, with one ex-
ception, herbs. Such as they grace
and make fragrant the old gardens
of many a cottage the casual tourist
never sees. There they have grown
for generations, in great clumps and
beds; not in meager and formal
patches, as in some "Shakespearean
gardens" that could be named. In the
byways, in short, where things are
not consciously on show, everything
is, paradoxically enough, better
worth seeing. There the homely vir-
tues of the people are better dis-
played; the flowers are brighter and
their scent sweeter; and there the
sun is more mellow.—CHARLES G.
HARPER, in "Summer Days in Shake-
speare Land."

In the teachings of Christian Science
one learns how to think construc-
tively and righteously about himself
and others. Righteous judgment must
always take the place of destructive
criticism, whatever the appearances
may seem to be. Jesus said, "Judge
not according to the appearance, but
judge righteous judgment."

Turning again to the dictionary,
we find that "righteous" means, "Con-
forming in conduct to the divine
standard of right and justice." It is
clear, then, that judging righteously
means judging according to the di-
vine standard. This divine standard
is revealed by Mary Baker Eddy, the
Discoverer and Founder of Christian
Science, on pages 478 and 479 of the
Christian Science textbook, "Science
and Health with Key to the Scrip-
tures," where she writes: "Jesus be-
held in Science the perfect man, who
appeared to him where sinning mortal
man appears to mortals. In this
perfect man the Saviour saw God's
own likeness, and this correct view
of man healed the sick." This per-
fect man, who is "God's own like-
ness," is the standard that Christian
Science is lifting up before the gaze
of all who will see; and it is by this
standard alone that one can rightly
judge his fellow-men.

A close study of the Bible record
fails to reveal a single instance in
which Jesus engaged in destructive
criticism; on the other hand, there
are many instances that show, even
through rebukes, his great love and
tender compassion for all. Indeed, it
was his understanding of divine
Love, together with the "correct
view of man," of which he was ever
conscious, that enabled Jesus in-
stantaneously to heal the sick and
the sinful.

On page 465 of Science and Health
Mrs. Eddy gives seven synonyms for
God, and one of these is Love. On
page 471 she says, "Man is, and for-
ever has been, God's reflection." It
follows that since the real man re-
flects God, and God is Love, man re-
flects Love, and therefore manifests
and maintains a loving attitude
toward all of God's ideas. It follows,
also, that since man is the reflection
of God, Love, he can see only that
which reflects God. As this truth is
realized, all criticism, faultfinding,
and hatred is ruled out of thought;
for it can have no place in the con-
sciousness of one who is striving to
think in harmony with the teaching
of Christian Science.

Whittier beautifully expresses this
true attitude of brotherly love in the
following lines:

"Then, brother man, fold to thy heart
thy brother!
For where love dwells, the peace of
God is there;
To worship rightly is to love each
other;
Each smile a hymn, each kindly deed
a prayer."

SCIENCE
AND
HEALTH
With Key to
the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

David of Number Ten

BY ALTA HALVERSON SEYMOUR

PART III

DAVID worked at his lessons harder than ever during the month that followed, and spent every spare moment practicing for the Founders' Day track meet. But so far no one in No. 10 had suggested a suitable "stunt."

"Heard the news?" asked Scotchy coming into the study one afternoon after school.

"No, what has the reporter got hold of now?" asked Douglas.

"The study group that has the best record by Founders' Day is going to have the Hobart Hall pennant in their study for the rest of the year."

"That means special privileges, too, doesn't it?" asked Douglas.

"Yes, a couple of Saturdays in town with Mr. Gaynor, and I don't know just what else. Don't suppose we have much of a chance at it, though."

Unvoluntarily he glanced at David, and the boy understood that if John Wyatt had shared the study, Number Ten would have expected to win the pennant.

"What do you do to win the pennant?" he asked.

"Well, scholarship counts first, of course, and athletics, and leadership and outside activities, and what we do on Founders' Day counts, too."

David nodded. He was doing fairly well in his class work, and Mr. Gaynor seemed pleased with his progress in track. But he had no other outside activities.

"Not much chance for Number Ten," said Franklin.

"Oh, I don't know," returned Bun. He liked David thoroughly, and he knew that the boy was troubled at times because he felt that he was not adding much to Number Ten.

"None of us shine particularly in our outside activities, and we can all work harder at them. David is new, of course, but there must be something he will fit into. You don't think, do you, David?"

David shook his head. "Of course, in a little school like Dear Park, we don't have any of these outside activities," he said.

"Never did any reporting on a school paper, I suppose?" asked Scotchy.

"We didn't have a school paper," replied David.

"No dramatics, of course?" said Franklin hopefully.

"Nothing like you have here," admitted David.

"Well," said Douglas, with a little smile, "I've got to get at my studying. Must do better in French, Mr. Lamont says."

"You were getting along all right last semester, weren't you?" asked Franklin.

"Yes, but Jack used to help over the hard places."

"Then I'll say it's about time you started working out the hard places for yourself," said Bun. "That's what I'm going to do with my trigonometry. I'm beginning to think we depended too much on Jack."

"Well," said Franklin, rising, "I've got to go down to the Little Theater. He was chairman of the stage crew for the Founders' Day play, and he felt that he at least was doing his part in outside activities."

"I want to finish this trig," said Bun, who was a member of the crew, "and then I'll be along, too." Some time later he looked up with an air of triumph. "Well, I managed it this time," he said. "Wait to come along down to the Little Theater, David."

Founders' Day Play

David nodded eagerly and pushed his books aside. Once or twice before he had gone down to the Little Theater with Bun, and it had interested him greatly. What fun it must be to give plays in a well-equipped place like this! Costumes and scenery and properties could be rented, and the boys could order anything they needed, without reason. David thought of the plays given in the Dear Park town hall, and wondered what these Oaktown boys would think of the makeshift scenery and properties, the homemade costumes!

He tried to fancy Franklin superintending the shifting of that scenery, and failed utterly.

Bun and Franklin were eagerly discussing scenery for the new play. "We'll have to have a throne and a terrace and steps, besides a lot of new drops. We must make a trip into town tomorrow to get estimates. 'If I were King' isn't an easy thing to stage, and we want it to be just right for Founders' Day."

"How about your stunt?" asked Douglas that evening. "Has anyone thought of anything? Number Ten has got to have a stunt! And we've got to get to work on it!"

"David!" cried Bun, noticing the half-eager, half-shy look on David's face. "You've thought of something?"

"Yes, but I don't know whether it will do or not," said David.

"Oh, let's have it," cried Scotchy, and though Franklin didn't look very hopeful, David began a bit hesitatingly. At first the others looked doubtful, but as David went on, acting out parts now and then, they took up the idea eagerly, laughing and suggesting.

"It's going to be a good stunt, if we can just work it up right," said Bun.

"Hope so," returned David. "Mr. Chadwick, who tutored me before I came here, is coming down for Founders' Day. I've just heard."

Secretly he wished desperately that he could take part in some outside activity. It would be a great disappointment to his old teacher, he felt, if he should learn that it was David who kept Number Ten from winning the Hobart Hall pennant.

Busy Days for Number Ten

The busy days flew by. Franklin and Bun spent a good deal of time at the Little Theater. Douglas's glee club was working up the songs for the choruses. Scotchy was writing the best articles he could write for the Record. All the boys spent time working at the gymnasium, and the spare moments were spent working at the "stunt." Oaktown School fairly hummed with activity.

"Got to see about the actual ordering of the scenery today," said Franklin one morning. "Mr. Denison

is coming down to the theater, and I'm going to show him just what is needed, and get his approval, and then we'll get the order in so as to have the scenery here in plenty of time for dress rehearsal."

David thought of that remark as he walked home from a strenuous practice at hurdle races. "Believe I'll just stop at the Little Theater and see what they've ordered," he decided.

He was more interested than any of the boys knew, and he often stopped after his afternoon of practice to watch rehearsals or see what the stage crew were doing.

This afternoon rehearsals were over, and most of the stage crew were sitting alone at the back of the stage.

"I'm sure I don't know what to do about it," Franklin was saying. "I think Mr. Denison is unreasonable. He's always let the boys spend what they needed for scenery before."

"Well, but he says no one ever spent nearly as much as we want to spend."

"Yes, but this is a hard play to stage. There's that garden scene, for instance. We have to have that terrace—and then—oh!" He shook his head in despair. "We can never do it for what he wants us to spend, Bun, and do it right. It can't be done."

For a moment David stood very still. His first inclination was to go away at once. But another thought had come that made him pause. If it

were anyone but Franklin! But still, if he could do anything to help right now, it would be for the good of Number Ten and for the good of the school. He must offer, at any rate. Slowly he walked up on the stage. "Having trouble?" he asked.

"Only that Mr. Denison won't let us spend half what we need on the play. That means the staging will be a failure and the stage crew will be blamed and everything, and Number Ten won't have a look-in at the pennant, either."

"I believe," said David hesitatingly, "the stage crew could make a lot of that scenery themselves."

"Why, that's impossible," began Franklin, but at David's confident air he began to take hope. "Do you know anything about staging, David?" he asked, remembering how his study mate had surprised them with his ability at athletics.

"Well, we used to put on plays at home—nothing as elaborate as this, of course, but we made every bit of the scenery ourselves. Now about this throne—I'm sure we could make that—and the steps, too, and maybe the terrace."

Franklin was looking as interested as David now. "Say, if we just could! That would save the day. Do you know how, David? Would you join the stage crew and help? You know," he added warningly, "we can't have any makeshift-looking scenery. It's got to be just right."

"Yes, I know," said David, hoping he could manage the job to Franklin's satisfaction. "It means work, but I think we can do it."

(To Be Continued)

A Puzzle for the Cosmos Club

THE Cosmos (wide world) Club was assembled for its regular Monday evening meeting in the cozy parlor of the Rolland home.

There was father Rolland, who had traveled extensively in his younger days. Mrs. Rolland, who had accompanied him on many of his trips; Raymond, 16, the elder son; Roberta, the daughter, two years younger; and Benny, aged 12.

To learn about the familiar and unfamiliar countries of the world, and the interesting people who dwell therein, was the primary purpose of the club. Each member, in his turn, led the meeting, presenting the results of his research regarding some country he had selected—usually leaving the other members to guess its name and location.

On this particular Monday evening it was Mr. Rolland's turn to preside, and his manner, as he called the club to order, betrayed the probability that something more than usual interest might be forthcoming.

"I see that all of you have your pocket world maps and your pencils and paper. That is good, for if I'm not mistaken, we shall need to search those maps rather diligently this evening, and do a great deal of work with pencils and paper. And now we'll all aboard the good ship Traveler, for a make-believe voyage of discovery to the land I shall tell you about. First, I shall show you an outline sketch of the country's borders. There," he continued, placing a large cardboard on the mantel where all could see, "you have the shape of the country. I have also marked its capital and another principal city, a lake, some mountains and rivers."

"It looks like a fat boot, with the toe pointed east," whispered Benny.

"Now, it isn't a large country, but you don't hear its name very often," explained Mr. Rolland, smiling at the members eagerly searching their maps. "It's only about 160,000 square miles in area, and with probably less than 10,000,000 inhabitants. But here is some curious information I found, which may furnish you helpful clues in discovering its name."

"In the first place, I found that the name of the continent, of which this country is a part, begins with A and ends with A. I was more surprised to find that the country itself begins with A and ends with A. But imagine my astonishment when I discovered that not only a central province but also the capital city of the country begin with A and end with A!"

"Maybe they have more A's in their alphabet than we do," suggested Benny.

"It couldn't be Austria," mused Raymond, perplexed, "because that's in Europe."

"I wonder if it could be Armenia in Asia!" queried Mother. "Both begin and end with A. But the shape isn't right."

"I've found two!" shouted Benny suddenly. "Arizonia and Alabama, and they're both in America!"

"That would be a fine guess, son, if we were discussing states, but we're looking for a country."

"History records an incident, which I'm sure will make it easy for Raymond, who is so great at his Latin, to guess the country,"

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"It couldn't be Australia," observed Roberta. "No, that's a continent, isn't it?"

"Maybe it's Angola, where my goat's ancestors came from," guessed Benny. "But that's a city."

"Are there any well-known countries near it?" asked Raymond.

"Yes," replied his father. "And on the same continent, though about 2000 miles to the northwest, is a distant neighbor whose name begins with A and ends with A, while at about the same distance to the southwest is another whose name also begins and ends with A."

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"Reading down the second vertical, we find the name of a lake (which I've shown in the lower portion of my sketch), while reading down the vertical at the extreme right gives us the name of the ancient town where the great battle of 1896 was fought (represented by a dot at the top of my sketch)."

As Mr. Rolland finished speaking, a flurry of activity was noticeable among the other members of the Cosmos Club.

Raymond's pencil was dashing swiftly back and forth across a certain portion of his map.

"I've found it!" he shouted. "Right here it is—and its name is—"

[Editor's Note: The country Raymond found, which is the correct solution to the puzzle, will be in next Thursday's issue of the Monitor.]

"Maybe they have more A's in their alphabet than we do," suggested Benny.

"It couldn't be Austria," mused Raymond, perplexed, "because that's in Europe."

"I wonder if it could be Armenia in Asia!" queried Mother. "Both begin and end with A. But the shape isn't right."

"I've found two!" shouted Benny suddenly. "Arizonia and Alabama, and they're both in America!"

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Dear Editor:

Though I often read the Monitor with great interest in the Christian Science Reading Room at Calcutta, I have never seen an Indian contribution to the Mail Bag, so I thought a letter from one might interest some of its readers. I am a young man from South India and am now a student in the arts course in the University at Calcutta. My parents are born Christians and they live at Narapur, which is situated on the bank of a broad and beautiful river very near to the place of its union with the sea.

The city of Calcutta, where I am now studying, is known as the second largest city in the British Empire, and also as the "city of palaces." But I am sure that the palaces of Calcutta would appear very small to the American skyscraper folk accustomed to see the skyscrapers of New York and Chicago.

India is a huge country inhabited by about 320,000,000 people, with an ancient culture and civilization. The one universal characteristic among the people living in different parts, speaking different languages and possessing different customs and manners is their deep religious-mindedness. Many of the educated Indians can speak and write English well, as it is our state language and a fairly good knowledge of it is indispensable to all of us.

India is mainly a land of agriculture and in some parts of the country where the crops are entirely dependent upon rain, famines due to the failure of crops often occur. The climate is very hot during the five months from April to August, and many of the Europeans and Americans go to the hill stations, where it is quite cool.

I can tell many interesting things about the land, the people, the conditions of our country, if any of the correspondents are interested in our ancient land, and wish to understand it better. I shall be glad to receive letters from young men in any part of the world especially from Great Britain and the British Dominions, and promise to reply to them.

[From a member of the Young Australia League, recently on tour in the United States.]

Vancouver, B. C., Canada

Dear Editor:

It is but a short time ago since I wrote and told you some of the things I had seen and done since landing in San Francisco last January from Australia. I am far away in Vancouver, ready to join the household bound to Australia next week. I have been very busy since I left for the service rendered by the Young Folks' Page. On arrival in Vancouver, I was met by a Mail Bag correspondent who having read my letter appearing in the Monitor, wished to see me. I thought it would be well to visit his city, and now I am staying at his home for a couple of days.

After leaving Boston, we entered Canada at Montreal where I saw a snow-clad city, the first I had ever seen. I thought it was a very interesting city, with its quiet little streets bordered on either side with rows of old terraces. From Toronto, we crossed the border line again into the United States to visit Detroit and Chicago, two wonderful hubs of American business.

At Detroit we visited the Henry Ford plant and that of General Motors also—both cities in themselves. The rapidity of production and the splendid organization operating these vast factories impressed us greatly. Here are some Ford figures—130,000 employees, 8000 cars produced per day, 3 airplanes per week, and an estate of 10,000 acres in Detroit.

The prairie districts of Canada, where some of the world's finest grain is produced, were very interesting. We had great sport tobogganing and ice skating in various other winter sports at Banff. The beauties of Banff and Lake Louise, with great mountain peaks resting against a sky of marvelous blue, and a foreground of lofty pines, made the finest scenic masterpieces of nature.

The Mail Bag is building up a fine international spirit in the youth of all nations, as the many letters from all lands show, thus breaking down the many barriers of misunderstanding, due to ignorance.

Philip S.

Rochester, New York

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. Although I have often thought what a privilege it would be to see a Mail Bagger, or pen pal, I seemed to lack the initiative to perform the first simple step to become one. However, shall I judge a mail future by my past? I especially enjoy the Daily Features, the Mail Bag and the Home Forum. The

whole Monitor is a constant help to me in my school work. I particularly enjoy the book reviews and the Home Forum articles. The One Minute Biographies are indeed a help—I have already used them in my English class.

I am a college girl, 18 years old, interested mostly in reading, music and art. Will some girl please write to me, preferably from some foreign country?

Portia L.

The following would like to receive letters:

Maureen H. (12), London, Eng.—From South Africa. Interested in stamps.

Burt (13), New York, N. Y.—From England. Interested in stamps.

Leigh W. (14), New York, N. Y.—From girls interested in outdoor sports.

Julia (15), Lincoln, Neb.—From Germany and Alaska.

Ruth K. (16), Rochester, N. Y.—From Marjorie W. (16), Glendale, Calif.—Interested in art and music.

Marjorie D. (17), Columbia, O.—Studying Spanish.

Answering Letters

If you are sending in a letter in answer to a Mail Bag letter, please enclose postage for forwarding, and a little extra give your own full name and address. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Canada, 3 cents to Europe, 5 cents to South American countries; 5 cents to most other countries. (2 cents equals 1 cent in postage stamps.)

If you are writing from outside the United States, please enclose stamps separately. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

Indianapolis, Indiana

Dear Editor:

I am very fond of the Monitor and would not miss reading it for anything. I want to tell you some of the ways it has helped me. My civics teacher in high school asked us to bring articles about women's activities and occupations, for which we would receive extra credits. I went to the Monitor, and there, of course, was just what I wanted. I love the articles about flowers, home building, gardening, and interior decorating.

The One Minute Biographies are also very helpful. Not long ago I had to write a sketch of Alexander Hamilton, and that evening when I was reading the Monitor I found his biography. I was so glad. An article published about the first of March about the natural pyramids of Arkansas was very interesting, so I used it for a composition and recited it in my class at school. Last summer I cut out the article about the children's vine and pasted them in scrapbooks to give to the children in a hospital here.

I find the Mail Bag very interesting, with its letters from far-off lands. About a year ago I wrote to a girl in England who had written me a letter and I was so glad to get it that I took it to show my music teacher and in this way misplaced it, so that I was never able to reply to her. I hope if she sees this letter that she will write to me again.

I have gone to the Christian Science Sunday School since I was 3 years old. I am 13 now and should like to correspond with some girl my age or younger or older. I promise to answer the letters immediately. If anyone would like to know something about Indiana, I will surely be glad to tell them all I can and will send post cards.

Annamie G.

Warrensville, Virginia

Dear Editor:

This is the first letter I have written to the Mail Bag. We have only been taking the Monitor about a year, but I like it very much. I like in a Lighter Vein, the Children's and Young Folks' pages, and the Sunday best. There is a Girl Scout troop here and I belong to it. A short time ago I was elected patrol leader.

I am very fond of riding horseback. I have a horse and I am learning to jump him. I also like to read very much. Charles Dickens is my favorite author. I have read David Copperfield, Oliver Twist, The Old Curiosity Shop, Pickwick Papers, and Dombey and Son. I am now reading Little Dorrit and Nicholas Nickleby.

I should like to correspond with any girl about my age, especially a Girl Scout. I am near—

Anne V. A.

Monitor, as a "Daily Gladness," is a welcome visitor.

Rochester is a city of about 350,000 inhabitants, third in size in New York State, situated on the Genesee River. "Rochester the Flower City

GRECO-SERBIAN SETTLEMENT IS AID TO SALONIKI

Its Importance as a Port Is Greatly Increased—International Trade Needed

ATHENS.—In consequence of the settlement of the Greco-Serbian dispute, the importance of Saloniki as an outlet and emporium of international commerce has been greatly increased. As in the past, so it presents, Saloniki is called upon to play a significant role in serving the commerce of southeastern Europe. Without achieving this mission, it would shrink into an insignificant position, as the national boundaries within which it is enclosed today are too small to feed and nourish it to maturity. Its hinterland is furnished by a great part of Bulgaria, Serbia, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland.

The short experience of the past few years has furnished indications as to the possibilities laid before the capital of Macedonia. The Greeks are alive to the truth that without the co-operation of international commerce, Saloniki will not be able to escape from a process of degeneration. Saloniki, previously an object of discord in the Balkans, is today becoming a factor for the creation of good will and the establishment of co-operation between the peoples of the peninsula.

For four years a Greek free zone has been functioning in the capital of Macedonia. Eleutherios Venizelos has been desirous to see the Greek zone flanked by two other zones, one Serbian and the other Bulgarian. The Serbian free zone is a reality today, and a Bulgarian free zone has yet to be created, either in Saloniki or in Dedaghat.

The Greek free zone activity has met with the greatest satisfaction in the commercial world both at home and abroad. Last year 12,945 wagons, transferring 144,229 tons of goods, were handled and merchandise amounting to 474,355 tons destined for foreign countries passed through the zone in 1928. Of this 90,121 tons consisted of wheat and 29,942 tons flour. The imports amounted to about 483,370 tons. The vast and hygienic stables which were built last year form another striking phase of development in the zone. About 1,000,000 animals of all sizes were sheltered here during 1928. It is hoped that it will be possible to start the functioning of a number of industries in the zone this year, and as its operations increase it will become necessary to expand its scope.

Australia Selects League Delegates

International Law Expert Goes for Second Time—Woman Also Chosen

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. CANBERRA, Australia.—Charles W. Marr, honorary minister in the Federal Cabinet, will lead the Australian delegation to the Assembly of the League of Nations in September. Other delegates in the mission will be Sir Harrison Moore of Melbourne, the High Commissioner for Australia in London, Sir Granville Ryrie, and Dr. Roberta Jull of Perth will be the woman representative.

The selection of Sir Harrison Moore is in accord with the fact that he has thus achieved the distinction of having been sent twice in succession on the delegation. While abroad, Sir Harrison Moore will also be a member of an Empire Committee which will meet in London in October to discuss the relations between the various parts of the British Empire on the lines of the basis laid down at the last conference of the Empire Prime Ministers.

Dr. Roberta Jull also has a good record of public service. She has taken a great interest in the work of the League and in 1922 she attended the League's summer school at Oxford. She lived for long time in Portugal and has a good knowledge of the Portuguese and French languages. She is a graduate of the University of Glasgow, where she was one of the 12 women to qualify in medicine.

Swedish Highways Kept Always Open

Automobiles May Be Driven Over Entire Country at Any Season

STOCKHOLM.—After nine years of service Col. Gustav Engblom, on retiring from the Swedish Road Association, reports that the general development and stabilization of the Swedish roads has reached a satisfactory condition. According to Alexander Sodergren, the new secretary of this association, the winter roads in Norrland, which is looked upon as an arctic region, are in perfect condition for automobiles.

One may now drive an automobile over the entire country, the whole winter without any trouble. Ten years ago, it often happened that long stretches of road were impassable for a whole day at a time. These snow-covered roads are now kept open all the winter with the assistance of motor-driven snow plows, and the walls of snow on either side of the road are promptly removed to prevent the snow falling back into the road or melting into streams of water thereby injuring the roads.

The regularity with which post diligences, which are large and heavy motor trucks, maintain traffic even in the most northern villages is wonderful. Winter is no longer an enemy to motorists.

Antiques and Coins Are Discovered in Jogeshwari Caves

Heterogeneous Collection Is Loaned to Prince of Wales Museum

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. BOMBAY.—Some coins and a few antique pieces in stone, copper and terra cotta were found in the Jogeshwari Caves near Bombay when they were undergoing repairs by the Archaeological Department. These have been brought over to the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, on loan from the Director-General of Archaeology.

The collection consists of the coins, one copper elephant, four bells, two stone urns, two terra cotta pots, one stone image of the god Ganapati and one stone broken piece of an arch. Out of the 13 coins one is of Balban, four of Mahmud Khalji, two belong to the thirteenth century, while one of Mahmud I of Gujarat, dates from the fifteenth century. There is also a copper coin of the East India Company, dated 1777.

The hollow copper elephant is the most interesting of the whole lot. It hangs from a long chain, which has three human figures as links. One of these is a dancing girl, while the remaining two are depicted as beating drums and cymbals. It has on its back the driver with his ankus and a goddess with a lotus in one of her hands. It stands on a disk with a hole in the center and two cuts on two sides, probably to catch something which hangs below the elephant.

Of the four bells with handles (now separated) one has a ring at the top and probably hung in a temple. The two terra cotta pots were used, either as household utensils or as urns.

Australia Warns 'Antique' Buyers

Importers Must Pay Duty if Customs Experts Decide Against Genuineness

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. CANBERRA, Australia.—Importers of antiques to Australia are warned by the Minister for Trade and Customs, Henry S. Gullett, to make sure that their purchases are genuine before they seek the benefit of the tariff law under which antiques imported more than 100 years are admitted free to Australia.

"The genuineness or otherwise of many so-called antiques," said Mr. Gullett, "is one of the most disputed points in the world. Reputed experts will disagree absolutely upon the merits of an alleged Sheraton table, grandfather clock or eighteenth century English china. It is being found that experts employed by the customs department at the Australian port of entry declare that that furniture and other articles which have been bought by Australians abroad in the belief that they were genuine antiques are of a later period, or else are reproductions."

"These differences of opinion," added Mr. Gullett, "are not easy to avoid. Under the present procedure the customs department must follow the verdict of its expert at the port of entry. All that can be done is to impress upon buyers of antiques abroad the necessity for extreme caution."

Pacific Coast Conference Schedules for 1930 Campaign

(Continued from Page 12)
University of Idaho at Seattle, 5-6—State College at Washington at Seattle, 8-9—Oregon State Agricultural College at Corvallis, 15-16—University of Oregon at Eugene, 16-17—Oregon State Agricultural College at Corvallis, 23-24—University of Washington at Pullman, 30-31—University of Idaho at Pullman, 31—University of Oregon at Eugene, 21—Oregon State Agricultural College at Corvallis, 22—University of Washington at Pullman, 23—University of Idaho at Corvallis, 24—University of Oregon at Eugene, 25—University of Washington at Pullman, 26—University of Idaho at Corvallis, 27—University of Oregon at Eugene, 28—University of Washington at Pullman, 29—University of Idaho at Corvallis, 30—University of Oregon at Eugene, 31—University of Washington at Pullman, 32—University of Idaho at Corvallis, 33—University of Oregon at Eugene, 34—University of Washington at Pullman, 35—University of Idaho at Corvallis, 36—University of Oregon at Eugene, 37—University of Washington at Pullman, 38—University 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BOSTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1929

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EDITORIALS

Spokesmen of Two Governments

TO THOSE familiar with President Hoover's recent utterances concerning naval limitation, and even more to those familiar with his private convictions on the subject, the notable speech made by Ambassador Dawes before the Pilgrims in London will stand as a specific expression of the President's views. Throughout the speech, not merely in substance but in words and actual phraseology, there is constant reminiscence of the Hoover statements. Particularly does the reiteration of the word "yardstick," and the stress laid upon the necessity of a civilian commission to bring harmony out of the controversies of experts, whether naval or economic, recall President Hoover's past pleas.

This fact is of importance because it emphasizes the authoritative nature of General Dawes's speech. Of course, so distinguished an Ambassador would not give public utterance to views not approved by his home Government, but this particular address sounds as though it had been prepared in close collaboration with the President. And when, therefore, we find it delivered on the same night that a speech of practically the same effect is pronounced by the Premier of Great Britain, the world is entirely justified in accepting the two as the serious outgivings of the responsible governments of the two nations.

What, in brief summary, did this pronouncement amount to? Both the Premier and the Ambassador proclaim the necessary and unshakable friendship of their two countries. Both declare that there is unity in the desire to establish, as Mr. MacDonald expressed it, "a board round which other nations might ultimately sit in co-operative fellowship, studying the arts and the ways of peace, gaining a sense of security, not by arms, but by absence of arms." Both also agreed that any understanding to be reached should not be confined to these two countries, but be the result of frank and friendly discussion with all governments that might desire to sit in at this board. As the Ambassador put it:

The matter of first importance at the present time is that the friends of the world's peace move unitedly toward the objective with a clear understanding among themselves that any effort which is not an untoward effort is liable to be ineffective and tending toward disintegration.

Of the two, General Dawes was the more explicit in his description of the immediate issue to be submitted to international consideration. His was by far the longer address of the two, and therefore he was enabled to go much more into detail. Naval limitation he declared to be the immediate problem before the world, the next step to proceed from the desire of all nations to give validity and effect to the Pact of Paris. In discussing the nature of the conversations and conferences to be held for the purpose of accomplishing this end, he laid particular stress upon the necessity of turning from purely expert naval commissions to arbiters drawn from civil ranks. Recent history has thoroughly demonstrated the necessity of such a course. The Ambassador went not one step beyond what the record has shown when, after paying the highest testimony to the professional ability and the patriotism of naval officers, he said:

I have already spoken of the fallibility and the lack of agreement of expert and economic opinion as exemplified by the experience of the reparations negotiations. I will say frankly that from a commission of naval experts of the respective nations meeting together and called to evolve a final definition of the naval yardstick, I personally should expect a failure to agree.

It is, therefore, the proposition of the United States Government, as enunciated by its Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, that the conclusions reached by the naval experts should be given consideration by an international commission, composed of men taken from civil life, statesmen, men capable of judging public sentiment, and particularly equipped with that power of direct and lucid statement which would enable them to draw up the final agreement upon naval reduction "in those simple terms understandable to the ordinary man on the street." There is great force in the construction that General Dawes put upon the failure of the Tripartite Conference at Geneva. His deductions from that failure, unlike those that have commonly been made, breathe a spirit of optimism that encourages continuance of the endeavor to find a new touchstone for peace. He points out, with a fine toleration, that such were the technicalities there involved, and such was the nationalistic way in which they were set forth, that:

Probably 90 per cent of Englishmen think the American delegation was responsible for the mistake, and 90 per cent of Americans think that the British members of the commission were responsible for the mistake. The great overwhelming and soul-satisfying fact about it is that the British and American people are a unit in agreeing that, whoever was responsible for it, a mistake was made.

It is the hope, and evidently the expectation, of the President that when the technical findings of the naval experts of all nations shall be submitted to the civilian commission, a way will be found to extract from opposing views all that there is of harmony, and to build up such a plan for international limitation of navies that easily 90 per cent of every people involved will feel that its interests have been duly served. There are, of course, forces opposed to naval reduction which must be reckoned with. There are the

personnel of the navy, the great industrial and financial interests engaged in shipbuilding and the production of armament for men-of-war, and the very considerable body of people in every nation who cling to ancient ideas and believe that the only way to maintain peace is to be steadily preparing for war. Nevertheless, it is reasonable to deduce from existing conditions the conclusion that the mass of mankind is impatient of naval rivalries and races, and shows a growing disinclination to appropriate billions for the maintenance of a floating force that gives the lie to the treaty for the renunciation of war. Even though Ambassador Dawes called upon all nations of the world to join in the endeavor to correct this paradox, it is clear that he regards the responsibility for the initiative, and perhaps for the completion of such a project, as resting mainly with the English-speaking people. Worthy and truthfully, he closes his admirable address with these words of promise:

Under these circumstances, let us be hopeful for the cause of world peace and the progress of civilization; for in the joint hands of these same English-speaking people rests not only their secure guaranty, but as well the ark of the covenant of human freedom.

What Prompts This Furore?

NO PROHIBITIONIST will condone the reckless enforcement of the law or the imperiling of the lives of innocent persons, and to whatever extent the federal authorities are responsible for unnecessary violence and fatality they deserve the honest censure of every person who is sincerely concerned with the observance of the laws of the land.

But what prompts this wrathful furore which the opponents of prohibition, and more particularly the wet press, are raising in connection with the Government's enforcement activities on the Canadian border? The blunders of prohibition agents are a serious and deplorable incident in the administration of the Eighteenth Amendment, but they offer no excuse for the wholesale abuse and maligning of the federal enforcement workers and executives. There have been sad instances in which the police have taken the life of a man innocent of crime, but the press has not rushed to abuse the whole police system. There have been sad instances of drunken men who have taken the lives of their fellow citizens, but the wet press has not rushed to condemn the liquor traffic.

The total unfairness and prejudice of the wet press have colored practically every word it has had to say with respect to the unfortunate violence which has recently occurred in the enforcement of the law along the northeastern Canadian border, but when the opponents of prohibition are loudly deploring the hazards of this war against rumrunners, let it not be forgotten that every person who patronizes the bootlegger is a participant in this crime. From the most reliable sources it is known that at the moment the forces bent on bootlegging and law defiance are massed at this particular point, and the opponents of prohibition, hampering the enforcement of the law at every opportunity, are aggravating crime rather than reducing it.

The Christian Science Monitor yields to no paper in the country in condemning every irresponsible act of the enforcement agents, but it stands wholeheartedly behind the Government in its faithful and unflinching efforts to break the operations of the bootlegger.

Pulling Synthetic Silk Strings

TWENTY years after the first laughter went up over attempts "to spin cabbages into silk purses," rayon has become a two-billion-dollar world industry. Today, synthetic silk, made from vegetable matter and known as rayon, is made into not only purses, but stockings and a thousand other articles.

Because rayon is the by-product of natural scientific research, which in turn is the modern pathfinder for big business, its development in the hands of a few immense corporations, or cartels, is natural. Rayon factories costing from \$1,000,000 to \$10,000,000 are today springing up in America, largely in the southern states, many of them dominated by foreign capital. In essence, rayon manufacture is simple: wood pulp or cotton is finely ground and mixed into a jelly, the product being forced through minute holes in a spinnerette, with some 5000 holes in the area of a postage stamp. The liquid comes out in tiny rods, finer than human hair. It hardens when treated by chemicals. From this man-made filament is spun the substitute of the silkworm's product.

The process started in France, back in 1892. But the extraordinary, not to say unparalleled, development which has put the whole industry into the hands of a comparatively few combines came coincidentally with the World War. Samuel Courtauld is the great English rayon manufacturer. Three hundred years ago the French persecution of Huguenots drove families of silk weavers into England, and from that time to this the Courtauld family, generation after generation, has practiced its trade in its adopted country. Now Samuel Courtauld is reported to receive \$5,000,000 annually from his artificial silk plants. Courtauld's subsidiary, the Viscose Company, came to the United States in 1912, and by now America has jumped to first place as the largest producer of synthetic silk. Curiously enough, British and German corporations still control the largest producing companies in the United States: Viscose, Glanzstoff, and Bemberg. The European rayon cartel includes Courtauld (the largest), Glanzstoff of Germany and Snia Viscosa of Italy. It is in the German-owned Glanzstoff-Bemberg plants in the Tennessee hills that the recent strike of mountaineer mill hands occurred.

In 1925 there were fourteen rayon establishments in America, producing goods valued at \$88,000,000. Two years later there were nineteen plants, producing goods to the value of \$109,000,000. Now American capital has flowed into the rapidly growing and gigantic infant industry. Oddly enough, rayon for silk stockings, and dynamite, both come from the same nitro-cellulose base. It was easy for du Pont, manufacturer of explosives, to enter the rayon field, and du Pont is already second to Viscose in American production. They do things on an immense scale in the rayon business. The new eight-unit du Pont plant at Waynesboro, Va., will cost \$46,000,000. Plants of other manufac-

turers are springing up, largely in the South. The industry, which has revolutionized wearing apparel, is changing the industrial life of the southern states at the same time.

There have been immense profits in the synthetic silk business, as a comfortable margin of economy exists between the machine's product and that of the inefficient silkworm. It is somewhat disturbing, however, to note that the Commerce Department, in its report on cartels, finds the rayon industry coming closer to being an international trust than any other similar group. In fact, it was recently estimated that the rayon trust controls 85 per cent of world production. From the United States to India, from Australia to Japan, the same half-dozen big companies are pulling the strings. In this instance the strings are made of synthetic silk.

Well Done!

THE Boston Young Men's Christian Association, the first in the United States, held its opening meeting in the Old South Church nearly eighty years ago. The last forty-five years of that period, more than half of it, has seen Arthur S. Johnson giving freely of his time, his energy and his money to promote the ideals for which he labored, first as a member, then as a director, and finally as president of the association.

Great has been the growth of the Boston organization under Mr. Johnson's presidency of thirty-two years, from which he has just retired. During that period it has constantly developed. At the beginning of his administration one comparatively small building with four or five employees was sufficient for its activities. Today it is a great metropolitan institution, with a well-equipped central building and seven branches, one of which is Northeastern University.

Mr. Johnson's interest in the youth of Boston undoubtedly led him to make many sacrifices. Throughout the war period, when unusual demands were made upon the association, he not only assumed all the obligations and responsibilities of an arduous leadership, but also transmitted to others much of the enthusiasm which had enabled him to carry many a difficult project to a successful termination. It will be hard to dissociate Mr. Johnson from the Boston Y. M. C. A. For more than a generation he has stood at the head of it and youth has benefited by the connection.

Separating Chaff From Grain in Art

AT A dinner given in his honor by the Stationers' Company, whose patron he has, in accordance with custom, just become, Dr. Cosmo Gordon Lang, the newly appointed Archbishop of Canterbury, has entered the controversy on the censorship of books, which, following the recent prosecutions against certain women novelists, has assumed a more than ordinary significance in England.

While gravely condemning all literature that is for the most part "a microscopic study of the ugly and abnormal in human life," Dr. Lang declared himself opposed to any form of censorship which, in his view, would be prejudicial to the true interests of letters. The only way to prevent the circulation of bad literature and to promote the appreciation and love for good literature was, the Primate of all England thought, "to see to it that in all our schools the standard, taste and sense of literature is taught, as it could be, to our children even from their earliest days, so that later on they shall go out with some real understanding of what good literature is and with the power to enjoy it."

Such an open avowal on a question affecting so closely the religious welfare of the people from a man who is, by virtue of his high office, the head of the official church in England, deserves to be pondered by civic and other authorities who possess the power to enforce their views on literature by direct control, through censorship, or the circulation of books in their cities or states. And the more so, since, as the master of the Stationers' Company reminded his guests, the chief province of earlier archbishops was to restrain the company and others from publishing books which they considered undesirable. That the present Archbishop of Canterbury is not without his personal prejudices is instanced by his desire, expressed earlier in the same speech, to prohibit the circulation of all "best sellers" and to make a conflagration "which would reduce even Nero" of all and sundry books he did not approve of. But, having confessed to so much, Dr. Lang hastened to draw the appropriate moral: to wit, that no person, however eminent in letters or fair in judgment, can be relied on to distinguish the chaff from the grain in art—a sentiment that Shakespeare expressed 300 years ago in a line of one of his sonnets wherein he enumerates the things he most abhorred in this world, among these being:

Art made tongue-tied by Authority.

Editorial Notes

Carl P. Schmidt, curator in charge of reptiles at a Chicago museum, gives some valuable advice to parents when he says: "I have never found any child who exhibited the slightest fear of snakes if it had not been previously frightened about them." What applies in the case of snakes may well apply in many other instances.

Perhaps those four members of the United States Military Academy football team who are going to spend their furlough this summer on a sea trip are doing so because they realize they will not be able to meet the navy on the grid-iron next fall.

There are enough motorcars in the United States, it appears, to give everyone a ride at the same time. From the appearances of the roads on almost any holiday one might be pardoned for believing that they were doing so.

Gen. Charles G. Dawes, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, is to receive a degree from Oxford University. General Dawes, however, has never been noted for doing anything he ever undertakes by degrees.

Trade in ideas, such as is fostered by the \$1,000,000 Guggenheim fund to develop closer relations between the Americas, should prove a paying business.

Pamela Takes Up Golf!

"DON'T you think," I said to Pamela, "that it is about time for us to take up golf?" The children had just begged off from accompanying us on a drive, intimating that they had something far more interesting in view. This was not the first indication we had received that their idea of a perfect pastime did not always coincide with our own. As a matter of fact, I had been awaiting this period of their development for some years. Pamela and I think along the same lines on so many subjects that I have never quite understood why our viewpoint is so entirely different when it comes to the question of leaving the children to their own devices.

On this occasion she regarded me with surprise for a moment and then as the import of my remark dawned upon her, she inquired: "Do you really think that David and Robin are learning to do without us?" Her tone was quite wistful.

"My dear," I said, "it is absolutely inevitable." Pamela turned her head away and looked out of the window. In the five minutes of silence that ensued I am positive that she passed through all the stages of anguished mental adjustment peculiar to mothers contemplating a temporary separation from their offspring. In imagination she no doubt saw both boys sent ruthlessly to boarding school and thence to some university 3000 miles or more away. Perhaps she even reconciled herself to thinking of them as married. I feel sure, knowing the rapidity with which her imagination works, that David and Robin passed through every phase appertaining to young manhood and possibly attained to full-fledged maturity, if not to riper years.

When at-length the silence was broken, her remark was in a way a response to the question I had asked.

"Of course," she said, "I have always thought I should like to play golf."

I began to lay my plans immediately. "We must take lessons," I said.

"Is that really necessary?" Pamela wished to know. "Isn't it just a matter of practice?"

"There is rather more to it than that," I replied. "Even the best players, I understand, continue to take occasional lessons." Pamela looked a little puzzled.

The following day I made arrangements for us both with an instructor. At the end of the first half hour I experienced a sense of discouragement. Any possibility of acquiring the necessary skill seemed so remote. Pamela, however, was quite enthusiastic. "I'm to have another lesson tomorrow," she announced.

At the end of the third lesson she was a little impatient. "He hasn't even started to teach me how to knock the ball into the hole," she said. "I've done nothing but stand on a doormat and swing a putter, or whatever you call it."

The week after she took one lesson. The house was being spring-cleaned and she was too busy to get in town. Then came a succession of P. T. A. engagements—Pamela is quite active on the board of the Parent-Teacher Association—and a little later an aunt announced her intention of visiting us.

"I ventured to protest. 'You haven't had a golf lesson for nearly three weeks,' I said.

Pamela was quite regretful. "Somehow it seems almost impossible for me to take the time," she said. Then she had a bright idea. "I know," she exclaimed, "you go on taking the lessons, dear. Then you can teach me."

Now I have to admit that up to the present I have not proved particularly successful as an instructor where my wife is concerned, but Pamela continued to urge. "When you are ready," she said, "we will spend an hour or so every now and then on the golf links and you shall teach me what you have learned. It will be so much nicer to be out in the open, tramping across the turf, than standing on a doormat in that stuffy indoor golf place." I am nothing if not optimistic, so I replied that I felt sure it would be pleasant for both of us.

After what seemed to be several unavoidable postponements, there came a day when I put our newly acquired golf clubs into the back of the car and waited for Pamela to join me. When she came I was surprised to see both children with her.

"They are going to caddy for us," she announced. I was about to expostulate because, knowing my shortcomings, I rather shrank from David's cool and critical eye. However, I had not the heart to change Pamela's plans. She looked so happy, and as she slipped into the front seat beside me she whispered, "They really wanted to come."

It was still early morning when we reached the links. I breathed a sigh of relief when I ascertained that so far we were the first arrivals.

"Come along," I said, "we will tee off at once." My drive was really better than I expected. The first fairway is down hill and the ball rolled a considerable distance, but the result of my effort appeared to satisfy David, for he immediately offered to carry my clubs.

Pamela suggested as we went on: "I am not quite sure yet," she said, "which of these two tees I am going to use." Robin was already trying to get the strap of her golf bag across his small shoulders. I did not see her drive, as in a very few moments I was fully occupied in the endeavor to prove to my caddy that my first stroke was not necessarily of the fluke variety. As a matter of fact, I was halfway down the second fairway before I remembered that I had undertaken certain responsibilities with regard to Pamela's play. "Stay here with the clubs," I said to David. "I am just going to walk back to the first green."

I found Pamela standing beside the right-hand trap. Robin was on his knees in the sand making what at first appeared to be a small sand castle.

"What are you doing?" I exclaimed.

Robin explained, "I'm just making a tee for Mummie's ball." And Pamela added brightly, "It will be so much easier to get it out onto the green."

"Pamela," I said rather severely, "haven't you read any of the rules in that little book I gave you?"

It was fifteen minutes or so before I rejoined my caddy, but I left Pamela feeling that I had given her some idea of the game. I looked back from time to time and as far as I could see she seemed to be doing pretty well. Robin was persistent about carrying the clubs, insisting that he would not be a real caddy if he did not carry them all the way. I saw him struggling manfully along the second and third fairway, and then as I stood on the fourth green I noticed the two down on their knees in the rough, and supposed they were looking for a lost ball.

After many vicissitudes, David and I reached the ninth hole. There was no sign of the rest of the family. We decided to walk back along the course, and eventually we discovered them. From all I could see they had only advanced a hundred yards or so along the same fairway where I had last observed them. They were still on their knees searching for something. As I approached I could hear Robin giving excited squeals.

"Do come and see what we have found," they cried, as I drew nearer.

"I suppose," I said, "you have gathered in a harvest of lost balls." But Pamela smiled and pointed exultantly to a mammoth pile of mushrooms.

"We have found them growing all over the place," she said, and knowing that she is aware of my partiality for the delectable fungus, what could I say?

When we reached home Pamela remarked: "You know, I really think we are all going to enjoy these little expeditions. With the odor of fried bacon and mushrooms assailing my nostrils, it was not difficult to respond to this, but I made mental reservation that these family excursions would be made in future independently of golf. Some morning soon I shall steal away before my household is awake and pursue that illusive game alone." G. C.

From the World's Great Capitals—Moscow

ELABORATE preparations were made by the State Publishing Society for the celebration of a decade of its work. The State Publishing Society boasts of being one of the largest publishers in the world, controlling as it does several printing plants and a large network of retail stores throughout the Union. It publishes and reprints not only books dealing with art, literature, politics, and economics, but practically all the textbooks used in the Russian elementary and secondary schools. It has more than doubled the number of books printed in Russia in 1913. The types of books published differ greatly from the pre-war times; now about half the books are on political and economic topics, while formerly these books made up only 5 per cent of the production. In 1913, 7,000,000 copies of books were published in twenty-four languages other than the Russian; in 1927, there were 50,000,000 books in fifty-seven other languages reflecting the enlightened policy of the Soviet Government toward its minor nationalities. This year the State Publishing Society alone will issue about 10,000,000 copies of books by Lenin and about Lenin.

All these achievements were called to the attention of the citizens in a great many speeches, exhibitions, concerts and other festivities. Schools, universities, organizations of Communist youth and various trade unions participated in the celebration. On one day behind every counter at the bazaar there was some writer or actor of prominence who acted as salesman. At various performances at the theaters, concert halls and the opera, actors and writers urged the audiences to buy and read books.

A special film in three parts on "The Soviet Book," showing the entire process of making a book, was prepared for the occasion. Kalinin's speech at the recent All-Russian Congress of Soviets was chosen as the text of this book. Stenographing the speech, typing, correcting, printing, proof reading and final publication of it were shown in the film.

You seldom hear in Russia now the old revolutionary songs which the workers and students used to sing at their secret meetings. New times, new songs. But many still remember the plaintive and rather bitter words of the famous song "Dubinushka": "The wise Englishman to ease his work has invented one machine after another, but our Russian muzhik, when work is too heavy for him, can only begin to sing his beloved 'dubinushka'."

The building season is on in Moscow and you can see houses being built, and streets repaired. The writer often passes the building of the Theater of Vachtagoff, which is being enlarged and renovated. There is scaffolding all around the building, but no pulleys or machinery of any kind are to be seen. On a recent morning about fifteen men were to be seen removing with their hands some long, heavy iron bars. At each new effort, the leader began in a strong, melodious voice, "and now once more," while the rest of the command, singing in tune with him, pulled. The process and the song were repeated several times, till the bars were removed to the required place.

As one watches in the streets that are being repaired, one often sees men pull with all their strength the burning asphalt from the huge kettle, the movement always accompanied by some words sung in unison. And on the Volga, the dockers while pulling and transporting their loads, still sing the words of the famous Volga boat song: "Eh, da ukhniem."

An interesting scheme for solving the problem of the street wails, recently proposed by Mr. Litvakoff, has received wide publicity and a good deal of discussion in the Russian press. The street wails, who a few years ago numbered hundreds of thousands, and who have since been placed in children's homes and institutions, still give cause for worry and thought to Soviet educators and

industrialists, for these men with the present means at their command, find it difficult to teach the children a trade and then secure for them employment. It has been demonstrated again and again that given regular work and proper care these wails soon change their manners, their habits, their very mental outlook, and turn into normal useful citizens. Otherwise they run back to the street.

Mr. Litvakoff proposed that naval schools be established on board certain vessels for these homeless children and that they learn the seaman's trade. Representatives of various Soviet organizations have welcomed this proposal as valuable and timely, suggesting that the sea may prove a splendid outlet for these wails with their thirst for adventure and "dangerous experiences," and their love for wide and open spaces. Many of the homeless children have written with great enthusiasm of this plan, asking some organizations to speed the realization of it.

At a recent performance of Wagner's "Die Meistersinger," at the Moscow Opera House, the regular conductor was unexpectedly obliged to be away, and Mme. E. M. Slavinskaja, member of the orchestra, was asked to conduct. This was the first case during the 104 years of the existence of the Moscow opera that a woman has filled such a role. Mme. Slavinskaja was warmly received by both the orchestra and the public, and the performance went off very well indeed. The opera management is now asking Mme. Slavinskaja to become one of its regular assistant conductors for next season.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself responsible for the return of the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Maintaining States' Rights

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It would be interesting to learn how certain sympathizers with the liquor interests expect the states of New York and Wisconsin, or any other states, to gain anything by the repeal of their laws prohibiting the liquor traffic, under the claim that they are thus maintaining or endeavoring to maintain states' rights, and in this manner throwing upon the Federal Government entire responsibility for such enforcement.

Is it not a generally accepted theory that nonuse of a function ultimates in loss of function? And is not the exercise of police power one of the fundamental functions of self-government, sine qua non?

If these two propositions are true, is it not also true that a state voluntarily abandoning, in a degree, one of its essential duties, has exactly to that degree lost one of the most necessary and cherished rights of sovereignty?

Then how can nullification, or its attempt, be regarded as an effectual or proper instrument or means of preservation of a state's rights? It certainly cannot be regarded as anything but a default of obligation and consequent loss of both power and prestige before the world.

Is it not much nearer the truth to say that the people of these states have been led into a serious blunder by the vociferous claims of the wet newspapers and the convenience of false leaders, and have been betrayed into abandonment of one of their most precious sovereign rights and duties? There can be no logical conclusion but that they have been so betrayed.

Then what is to be done about it? But one course is open to regain their position. That is to turn from false leadership and repudiate it utterly; re-enact their enforcement laws in line with the supreme law of the land; put to rout the specious claims of states' rights as applied in this instance; and take their places side by side with their sister states for order, progress, prosperity and self-respect. By so doing they will regain and retain their sovereign states' rights.

Seattle, Wash. MALCOLM HUGHES.